

Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference

**Fifty-eighth Regular Session
22–26 September 2014**



IAEA

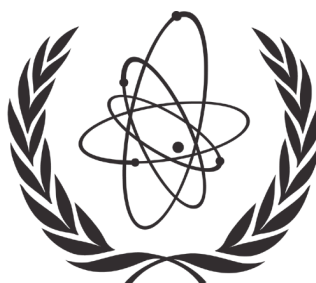
International Atomic Energy Agency

Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference

**Fifty-eighth Regular Session
22–26 September 2014**

GC(58)/RES/DEC(2014)

**Printed by the
International Atomic Energy Agency in Austria
June 2015**



IAEA

International Atomic Energy Agency

Contents

				Page
Introductory Note				vii
Agenda for the Fifty-eighth Regular Session				viii
Resolutions				1
Number	Title	Date adopted (2014)	Agenda item	Page
GC(58)/RES/1	Application by the Union of the Comoros for Membership of the Agency	22 September	2	1
GC(58)/RES/2	Application by the Republic of Djibouti for Membership of the Agency	22 September	2	1
GC(58)/RES/3	Application by the Co-operative Republic of Guyana for Membership of the Agency	22 September	2	1
GC(58)/RES/4	Application by the Republic of Vanuatu for Membership of the Agency	22 September	2	3
GC(58)/RES/5	The Agency's Financial Statements for 2013	25 September	9	4
GC(58)/RES/6	Regular Budget Appropriations for 2015	25 September	10	4
GC(58)/RES/7	Technical Cooperation Fund Allocation for 2015	25 September	10	9
GC(58)/RES/8	The Working Capital Fund for 2015	25 September	10	9
GC(58)/RES/9	Scale of Assessment of Members' Contributions for 2015	25 September	12	10
GC(58)/RES/10	Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety	25 September	13	14
GC(58)/RES/11	Nuclear security	26 September	14	28
GC(58)/RES/12	Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities	25 September	16	34
GC(58)/RES/13	Strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications	25 September	16	42

GC(58)/RES/14	Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards	26 September	17	73
GC(58)/RES/15	Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	26 September	18	78
GC(58)/RES/16	Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East	25 September	19	81
GC(58)/RES/17	Examination of delegates' credentials	25 September	23	82

Other Decisions

Number	Title	Date adopted (2014)	Agenda item	Page
GC(58)/DEC/1	Election of the President	22 September	1	83
GC(58)/DEC/2	Election of Vice-Presidents	22 September	1	83
GC(58)/DEC/3	Election of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole	22 September	1	83
GC(58)/DEC/4	Election of additional members of the General Committee	22 September	1	84
GC(58)/DEC/5	Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items for initial discussion	22 September	5(a)	84
GC(58)/DEC/6	Closing date of the session	22 September	5(b)	84
GC(58)/DEC/7	Opening date of the fifty-ninth regular session of the General Conference	22 September	5(b)	84
GC(58)/DEC/8	Election of Members of the Board of Governors (for 2015–2016)	25 September	8	85
GC(58)/DEC/9	Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute	25 September	11	85
GC(58)/DEC/10	Promotion of efficiency and effectiveness of the IAEA decision making process	26 September	21	86

Introductory Note

1. The seventeen resolutions adopted and the ten other decisions taken by the General Conference at its fifty-eighth (2014) regular session are reproduced in this booklet.
2. The resolutions are, for ease of reference, preceded by the agenda for the session. Before the title of each resolution a serial number is given by which it may be cited. Any footnotes to a resolution appear immediately after the text on the left side of the page; on the right side are given the date of adoption of the resolution, the relevant agenda item and a reference to the record of the meeting at which the resolution was adopted. The other decisions taken by the Conference are presented similarly.
3. This booklet should be read in conjunction with the summary records of the General Conference, where details of the proceedings are contained (GC(58)/OR.1–9).

Agenda for the Fifty-eighth (2014) Regular Session^{*}

<u>Item Number</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Allocation for initial discussion</u>
1	Election of officers and appointment of the General Committee	Plenary
2	Applications for membership of the Agency (GC(58)/10; GC(58)/11; GC(58)/12; GC(58)/13)	Plenary
3	Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations	Plenary
4	Statement by the Director General	Plenary
5	Arrangements for the Conference (GC(58)/INF/10; GC(58)/INF/10/Mod.1; GC(58)/INF/11)	General Committee
	(a) Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items for initial discussion	
	(b) Closing date of the session and opening date of the next session	
6	Contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2015 (GC(58)/20)	Plenary
7	General debate and Annual Report for 2013 (GC(58)/3 and Additional Information)	Plenary
8	Election of Members to the Board of Governors (GC(58)/4; GC(58)/23)	Plenary
9	The Agency's Financial Statements for 2013 (GC(58)/5)	Committee of the Whole
10	The Agency's Budget Update for 2015 (GC(58)/2)	Committee of the Whole
11	Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute (GC(58)/6)	Committee of the Whole
12	Scale of assessment of Members' contributions towards the Regular Budget (GC(58)/7)	Committee of the Whole
13	Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety (GC(58)/19 and Corr.1;	Committee of the Whole

^{*} Reproduced from document GC(58)/22

	GC(58)/INF/3; GC(58)/INF/7; GC(58)/INF/20)	
14	Nuclear security (GC(58)/14; GC(58)/INF/8)	Committee of the Whole
15	Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities (GC(58)/INF/5 and Supplement)	Committee of the Whole
16	Strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications (GC(58)/18; GC(58)/INF/4 and Additional Information; GC(58)/INF/6 and Corr.1)	Committee of the Whole
17	Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards (GC(58)/16)	Committee of the Whole
18	Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (GC(58)/21)	Plenary
19	Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East (GC(58)/15)	Plenary
20	Israeli nuclear capabilities (GC(58)/1/Add.1; GC(58)/17)	Plenary
21	Promotion of efficiency and effectiveness of the IAEA decision making process (GC(58)/1/Add.2)	Committee of the Whole
22	Elections to the Agency's Staff Pension Committee	Committee of the Whole
23	Examination of delegates' credentials General	General Committee
24	Report on contributions pledged to the Technical Cooperation Fund for 2015 (GC(58)/20/Rev.1 and Rev.2)	Plenary

Information documents

GC(58)/INF/1	Inscription in the List of speakers in the General Debate
GC(58)/INF/2	Advance information for delegations
GC(58)/INF/3	Nuclear Safety Review 2014
GC(58)/INF/4 and supplements	Nuclear Technology Review 2014 - Report by the Director General
GC(58)/INF/5 and supplement	Technical Cooperation Report for 2013
GC(58)/INF/6 and Corr.1	International Status and Prospects for Nuclear Power 2014 - Report by the Director General
GC(58)/INF/7	Progress in the Implementation of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety - Report by the Director General
GC(58)/INF/8	Implementation of the IAEA Nuclear Security Plan 2010-2013
GC(58)/INF/10 and Mod.1	Statement of Financial Contributions to the Agency - Report by the Director General
GC(58)/INF/11	Report on Measures Taken to Facilitate Payment of Contributions and Status Report on Member States Participating in a Payment Plan - Report by the Director General
GC(58)/INF/12	List of Participants
GC(58)/INF/13	Communication dated 7 October 2014 received from the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Armenia to the Agency concerning statements delivered at the 58th regular session of the General Conference
GC(58)/INF/20	Communication dated 20 August 2014 from the Chairman of the International Nuclear Safety Group (INSAG)

Resolutions

GC(58)/RES/1

**Application by the Union of the Comoros for
Membership of the Agency**

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Union of the Comoros should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
 - (b) Having considered the application of the Union of the Comoros for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Union of the Comoros for membership of the Agency; and
 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Government of the Union of the Comoros becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2014 or in 2015 it shall be assessed as appropriate:
 - (a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04³; and
 - (b) For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Members for such contributions.⁴

¹ GC(58)/10, para. 3.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

⁴ Resolutions GC(III)RES/50, GC(XXI)RES/351, GC(39)RES/11, GC(44)/RES/9 and GC(47)/RES/5.

22 September 2014

Agenda item 2

GC(58)/OR.1, paras 32–34

GC(58)/RES/2

**Application by the Republic of Djibouti for Membership
of the Agency**

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Republic of Djibouti should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
 - (b) Having considered the application of the Republic of Djibouti for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Republic of Djibouti for membership of the Agency; and

2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Government of the Republic of Djibouti becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2014 or in 2015 it shall be assessed as appropriate:

- (a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04³; and
- (b) For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Members for such contributions.⁴

¹ GC(58)/11, para. 3.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

⁴ Resolutions GC(III)RES/50, GC(XXI)RES/351, GC(39)RES/11, GC(44)/RES/9 and GC(47)/RES/5.

*22 September 2014
Agenda item 2
GC(58)/OR.I, paras 32–34*

GC(58)/RES/3

**Application by the Co-operative Republic of Guyana for
Membership of the Agency**

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Co-operative Republic of Guyana should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
 - (b) Having considered the application of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
- 1. Approves the Co-operative Republic of Guyana for membership of the Agency; and
 - 2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana becomes a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2014 or in 2015, it shall be assessed as appropriate:
 - (a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04³; and

- (b) For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Members for such contributions.⁴

¹ GC(58)/12, para. 3.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

⁴ Resolutions GC(III)RES/50, GC(XXI)RES/351, GC(39)RES/11, GC(44)/RES/9 and GC(47)/RES/5.

22 September 2014

Agenda item 2

GC(58)/OR.1, paras 32–34

GC(58)/RES/4

**Application by the Republic of Vanuatu for Membership
of the Agency**

The General Conference,

- (a) Having received the recommendation of the Board of Governors that the Republic of Vanuatu should be approved for membership of the Agency,¹ and
- (b) Having considered the application of the Republic of Vanuatu for membership in the light of Article IV.B of the Statute,
1. Approves the Republic of Vanuatu for membership of the Agency; and
2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of the Government of the Republic of Vanuatu becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2014 or in 2015, it shall be assessed as appropriate:
- (a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04³; and

For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Members for such contributions.⁴

¹ GC(58)/13, para. 3.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

⁴ Resolutions GC(III)RES/50, GC(XXI)RES/351, GC(39)RES/11, GC(44)/RES/9 and GC(47)/RES/5.

22 September 2014

Agenda item 2

GC(58)/OR.1, paras 32–34

GC(58)/RES/5

The Agency's Financial Statements for 2013

The General Conference,

Having regard to Financial Regulation 11.03(b),

Takes note of the report of the External Auditor on the Agency's financial statements for the year 2013 and of the report of the Board of Governors thereon¹.

¹ GC(58)/5.

*25 September 2014
Agenda item 9
GC(58)/OR.7, para. 168*

GC(58)/RES/6

Regular Budget Appropriations for 2015

The General Conference,

Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the regular budget of the Agency for 2015¹,

1. Appropriates, on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €348 177 059 for the operational portion of the regular budget expenses of the Agency in 2015 as follows²:

	€
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	34 861 971
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	38 888 632
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	37 555 701
4. Nuclear Verification	132 540 092
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	77 687 366
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	23 797 704
Subtotal of Major Programmes	345 331 466
7. Reimbursable work for others	2 845 593
TOTAL	348 177 059

the amounts in the appropriation sections to be adjusted in accordance with the adjustment formula

presented in Attachment A.1 in order to take into account the exchange rate variations during the year;

2. Decides that the foregoing appropriation shall be financed, after the deduction of:

- Revenues deriving from Reimbursable Work for Others (Section 7);
- Other miscellaneous income of €655 000;

from contributions by Member States amounting, for an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, to €344 676 466 (€300 248 286 plus \$44 428 180), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(58)/RES/9;

3. Appropriates, on the basis of an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, an amount of €8 306 240 for the capital portion of the regular budget expenses of the Agency, in 2015 as follows³

	€
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	-
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	2 699 528
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	-
4. Nuclear Verification	2 284 216
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	3 322 496
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	-
TOTAL	8 306 240

the amounts in the appropriation sections to be adjusted in accordance with the adjustment formula presented in Attachment A.2 in order to take into account the exchange rate variations during the year;

4. Decides that the foregoing appropriation shall be financed from contributions by Member States amounting, for an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €1.00, to €8 306 240 (€8 306 240), in accordance with the scale of assessment fixed by the General Conference in resolution GC(58)/RES/9;

5. Authorizes the Director General:

- (a) To incur expenditures additional to those for which provision is made in the regular budget for 2015, provided that the relevant emoluments of any staff involved and all other costs are entirely financed from revenues arising out of sales, work performed for Member States or international organizations, research grants, special contributions or other sources extraneous to the regular budget for 2015;

(b) With the approval of the Board of Governors, to make transfers between any of the Sections listed in paras 1 and 3 above.

¹ GC(58)/2.

² Appropriation Sections 1–6 represent the Agency’s major programmes.

³ Please refer to footnote 2.

ATTACHMENT

A.1 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE OPERATIONAL PORTION OF THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 2015

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EUROS

	€	US\$
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	30 401 302	+ (4 460 669 /R)
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	34 687 709	+ (4 200 923 /R)
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	31 524 105	+ (6 031 596 /R)
4. Nuclear Verification	113 561 965	+ (18 978 127 /R)
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	70 505 008	+ (7 182 358 /R)
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development	20 223 197	+ (3 574 507 /R)
Subtotal of Major Programmes	300 903 286	+ (44 428 180 /R)
7. Reimbursable work for others	2 845 593	+ (- /R)
TOTAL	303 748 879	+ (44 428 180 /R)

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar to euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2015.

ATTACHMENT

A.2 APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CAPITAL PORTION OF THE REGULAR BUDGET IN 2015

ADJUSTMENT FORMULA IN EUROS

	€	US\$
1. Nuclear Power, Fuel Cycle and Nuclear Science	-	+ (- /R)
2. Nuclear Techniques for Development and Environmental Protection	2 699 528	+ (- /R)
3. Nuclear Safety and Security	-	+ (- /R)
4. Nuclear Verification	2 284 216	+ (- /R)
5. Policy, Management and Administration Services	3 322 496	+ (- /R)
6. Management of Technical Cooperation for Development		+ (/R)
TOTAL	8 306 240	+ (- /R)

Note: R is the average United Nations dollar to euro exchange rate which will be experienced during 2015.

*25 September 2014
Agenda item 10
GC(58)/OR.7, para. 169*

GC(58)/RES/7

Technical Cooperation Fund Allocation for 2015

The General Conference,

- (a) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors of July 2013 to recommend the target figure of US \$91 000 000 (equivalent to €69 797 000) for voluntary contributions to the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund for 2015, and
 - (b) Accepting the foregoing recommendation of the Board,
1. Decides that for 2015 the target figure for voluntary contributions to the Technical Cooperation Fund shall be €69 797 000;
 2. Notes that funds from other sources, estimated at €500 000, are expected to be available for the technical cooperation programme;
 3. Allocates, in euros, contributions of €69 797 000 for the Agency's technical cooperation programme for 2015;
 4. Urges all Member States to make voluntary contributions for 2015 in accordance with Article XIV.F of the Statute, with para. 2 of its Resolution GC(V)/RES/100 as amended by Resolution GC(XV)/RES/286 or with para. 3 of the former Resolution, as appropriate.

*25 September 2014
Agenda item 10
GC(58)/OR.7, para. 169*

GC(58)/RES/8

The Working Capital Fund for 2015

The General Conference,

- Accepting the recommendations of the Board of Governors relating to the Agency's Working Capital Fund for 2015,
1. Approves a level of €15 210 000 for the Agency's Working Capital Fund for 2015;
 2. Decides that the Fund shall be financed, administered and used in 2015 in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Agency's Financial Regulations¹;
 3. Authorizes the Director General to make advances from the Fund not exceeding €500 000 at any time to finance temporarily projects or activities which have been approved by the Board of Governors for which no funds have been provided under the regular budget;
 4. Requests the Director General to submit to the Board statements of advances made from the Fund under the authority given in para. 3 above.

¹ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

*25 September 2014
Agenda item 10
GC(58)/OR.7, para. 169*

GC(58)/RES/9

Scale of Assessment of Member's Contributions for 2015

The General Conference,

Applying the principles it has established for the assessment of Member States' contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget¹,

1. Decides that the individual base rates and the resulting scale of assessment of Member States' contributions to the Agency's Regular Budget for 2015 shall be as set forth in Annex 1 hereto; and

2. Determines, pursuant to Financial Regulation 5.09², that in the event of a State becoming a Member of the Agency during the remainder of 2014 or in 2015 it shall be assessed as appropriate:

(a) For an advance or advances to the Working Capital Fund, in accordance with Financial Regulation 7.04³; and

(b) For a contribution or contributions towards the Agency's Regular Budget, in accordance with the principles and arrangements the Conference has established for the assessment of Member States for such contributions.

¹ By resolution GC(III)/RES/50 as amended by resolution GC(XXI)/RES/351, and resolution GC(39)RES/11 as amended by resolutions GC(44)/RES/9 and GC(47)/RES/5.

² INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

³ INFCIRC/8/Rev.3.

Annex 1

2015 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Afghanistan	0.005	0.004	13 458		1 899
Albania	0.010	0.009	27 789		3 940
Algeria	0.132	0.119	366 813		52 014
Angola	0.010	0.009	26 917		3 798
Argentina	0.416	0.390	1 203 265		171 663
Armenia	0.007	0.006	19 453		2 759
Australia	1.996	2.041	6 295 365		909 166
Austria	0.768	0.785	2 422 262		349 818
Azerbaijan	0.038	0.034	105 598		14 974
Bahamas	0.016	0.016	49 368		7 109
Bahrain	0.037	0.037	114 165		16 439
Bangladesh	0.010	0.009	26 917		3 798
Belarus	0.054	0.049	150 060		21 278
Belgium	0.961	0.983	3 030 986		437 729
Belize	0.001	0.001	2 779		395
Benin	0.003	0.003	8 075		1 140
Bolivia	0.009	0.008	25 010		3 547
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.016	0.014	44 462		6 305
Botswana	0.016	0.014	44 462		6 305
Brazil	2.824	2.644	8 168 320		1 165 325
Brunei Darussalam	0.025	0.025	77 139		11 108
Bulgaria	0.045	0.040	125 050		17 732
Burkina Faso	0.003	0.003	8 075		1 140
Burundi	0.001	0.001	2 692		380
Cambodia	0.004	0.003	10 766		1 519
Cameroon	0.012	0.011	33 347		4 729
Canada	2.872	2.937	9 058 269		1 308 181
Central African Republic	0.001	0.001	2 692		380
Chad	0.002	0.002	5 383		760
Chile	0.321	0.301	928 481		132 461
China	4.955	4.454	13 769 394		1 952 491
Colombia	0.249	0.224	691 944		98 118
Congo	0.005	0.005	15 427		2 222
Costa Rica	0.037	0.033	102 819		14 580
Côte d'Ivoire	0.011	0.010	30 568		4 335
Croatia	0.121	0.109	336 245		47 680
Cuba	0.066	0.059	183 407		26 007
Cyprus	0.045	0.046	141 932		20 498
Czech Republic	0.372	0.348	1 075 997		153 506
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.003	0.003	8 075		1 140
Denmark	0.650	0.665	2 050 093		296 070
Dominica	0.001	0.001	3 085		445
Dominican Republic	0.043	0.039	119 493		16 944
Ecuador	0.042	0.038	116 714		16 550
Egypt	0.129	0.116	358 477		50 832
El Salvador	0.015	0.013	41 683		5 911
Eritrea	0.001	0.001	2 692		380
Estonia	0.038	0.034	105 598		14 974
Ethiopia	0.010	0.009	26 917		3 798
Fiji	0.003	0.003	9 256		1 333

Annex 1 (continued)

2015 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Finland	0.500	0.511	1 577 001		227 747
France	5.384	5.505	16 981 095		2 452 383
Gabon	0.019	0.018	54 957		7 841
Georgia	0.007	0.006	19 453		2 759
Germany	6.874	7.028	21 680 552		3 131 072
Ghana	0.013	0.012	36 125		5 123
Greece	0.614	0.614	1 894 525		272 788
Guatemala	0.026	0.023	72 251		10 245
Haiti	0.003	0.003	8 075		1 140
Holy See	0.001	0.001	3 154		456
Honduras	0.008	0.007	22 231		3 152
Hungary	0.256	0.240	740 471		105 639
Iceland	0.026	0.027	82 006		11 843
India	0.641	0.576	1 781 267		252 582
Indonesia	0.333	0.299	925 370		131 217
Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.343	0.308	953 159		135 158
Iraq	0.065	0.058	180 627		25 613
Ireland	0.402	0.411	1 267 902		183 108
Israel	0.381	0.390	1 201 668		173 543
Italy	4.282	4.379	13 505 397		1 950 428
Jamaica	0.011	0.010	30 568		4 335
Japan	10.428	10.662	32 889 837		4 749 900
Jordan	0.021	0.019	58 357		8 275
Kazakhstan	0.116	0.104	322 351		45 709
Kenya	0.012	0.011	33 347		4 729
Korea, Republic of	1.919	1.919	5 921 161		852 576
Kuwait	0.263	0.269	829 499		119 795
Kyrgyzstan	0.002	0.002	5 558		788
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.002	0.002	5 383		760
Latvia	0.045	0.040	125 050		17 732
Lebanon	0.040	0.036	111 155		15 762
Lesotho	0.001	0.001	2 692		380
Liberia	0.001	0.001	2 692		380
Libya	0.137	0.128	396 267		56 534
Liechtenstein	0.009	0.009	28 390		4 101
Lithuania	0.070	0.063	194 522		27 583
Luxembourg	0.078	0.080	246 010		35 528
Madagascar	0.003	0.003	8 075		1 140
Malawi	0.002	0.002	5 383		760
Malaysia	0.270	0.253	780 966		111 416
Mali	0.004	0.003	10 766		1 519
Malta	0.015	0.014	43 387		6 190
Marshall Islands	0.001	0.001	2 779		395
Mauritania, Islamic Republic of	0.002	0.002	5 383		760
Mauritius	0.012	0.011	33 347		4 729
Mexico	1.773	1.660	5 128 339		731 629
Monaco	0.012	0.012	37 844		5 465
Mongolia	0.003	0.003	8 336		1 183
Montenegro	0.005	0.004	13 894		1 971
Morocco	0.060	0.054	166 733		23 643

Annex 1 (continued)

2015 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Mozambique	0.003	0.003	8 075		1 140
Myanmar	0.010	0.009	26 917		3 798
Namibia	0.010	0.009	27 789		3 940
Nepal	0.006	0.005	16 151		2 279
Netherlands	1.592	1.628	5 021 154		725 146
New Zealand	0.243	0.248	766 419		110 685
Nicaragua	0.003	0.003	8 075		1 140
Niger	0.002	0.002	5 383		760
Nigeria	0.087	0.078	241 763		34 282
Norway	0.819	0.837	2 583 120		373 049
Oman	0.098	0.098	302 383		43 540
Pakistan	0.082	0.074	227 869		32 312
Palau	0.001	0.001	2 892		413
Panama	0.025	0.022	69 472		9 852
Papua New Guinea	0.004	0.004	12 342		1 777
Paraguay	0.010	0.009	27 789		3 940
Peru	0.113	0.102	314 014		44 528
Philippines	0.148	0.133	411 275		58 319
Poland	0.886	0.796	2 462 096		349 122
Portugal	0.456	0.456	1 407 009		202 592
Qatar	0.201	0.206	633 951		91 555
Republic of Moldova	0.003	0.003	8 336		1 183
Romania	0.217	0.195	603 019		85 508
Russian Federation	2.347	2.400	7 402 417		1 069 045
Rwanda	0.002	0.002	5 383		760
San Marino	0.003	0.003	9 256		1 333
Saudi Arabia	0.832	0.779	2 406 530		343 324
Senegal	0.006	0.005	16 151		2 279
Serbia	0.038	0.034	105 598		14 974
Seychelles	0.001	0.001	2 892		413
Sierra Leone	0.001	0.001	2 692		380
Singapore	0.370	0.378	1 166 978		168 533
Slovakia	0.165	0.148	458 517		65 018
Slovenia	0.096	0.098	302 780		43 727
South Africa	0.358	0.322	994 842		141 068
Spain	2.862	2.927	9 026 725		1 303 625
Sri Lanka	0.024	0.022	66 693		9 457
Sudan	0.010	0.009	26 917		3 798
Swaziland	0.003	0.003	9 256		1 333
Sweden	0.924	0.945	2 914 290		420 876
Switzerland	1.008	1.031	3 179 227		459 139
Syrian Arab Republic	0.035	0.031	97 261		13 792
Tajikistan	0.003	0.003	8 336		1 183
Thailand	0.230	0.207	639 144		90 630
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.008	0.007	22 231		3 152
Togo	0.001	0.001	2 692		380
Trinidad and Tobago	0.042	0.042	129 593		18 660
Tunisia	0.035	0.031	97 261		13 792
Turkey	1.278	1.149	3 551 420		503 589
Uganda	0.006	0.005	16 151		2 279

Annex 1 (continued)

2015 Scale of Assessment

Member State	Base rate %	Scale %	Regular Budget assessment		
			€	+	\$
Ukraine	0.095	0.085	263 995		37 435
United Arab Emirates	0.573	0.586	1 807 238		260 998
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4.985	5.097	15 722 648		2 270 640
United Republic of Tanzania	0.009	0.008	24 225		3 418
United States of America	25.000	25.563	78 849 814		11 387 368
Uruguay	0.050	0.047	144 623		20 633
Uzbekistan	0.014	0.013	38 904		5 517
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	0.603	0.542	1 675 670		237 608
Viet Nam	0.040	0.035	107 666		15 190
Yemen	0.010	0.009	26 917		3 798
Zambia	0.006	0.005	16 151		2 279
Zimbabwe	0.002	0.002	5 558		788
TOTAL	100.000	100.000	308 554 526		44 428 180 [a]

[a] See document GC(58)/2, *The Agency's Budget Update for 2015*.

25 September 2014
 Agenda item 12
 GC(58)/OR.7, para. 171

GC(58)/RES/10**Measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety****The General Conference,**

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(57)/RES/9 and previous General Conference resolutions on matters relating to measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety,
- (b) Acknowledging the Agency's statutory functions with respect to safety and welcoming the activities of the Agency in establishing safety standards,
- (c) Recognizing the central role of the Agency in promoting international cooperation and in coordinating international efforts to strengthen global nuclear safety, in providing expertise and advice in this field and in promoting nuclear safety culture worldwide,
- (d) Noting with appreciation the progress reports on actions taken so far by the Secretariat to implement the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety (GC(55)/14), which was endorsed in September 2011, at the 55th session of the General Conference, in the light of the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station of Tokyo Electric Power Company,
- (e) Recognizing the importance of fostering a culture that seeks the continuous improvement of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety and of taking appropriate subsequent actions by recognizing the role that the targeted reassessments (e.g. stress-tests) of nuclear power plants as well as further analyses of the lessons learned from past experience, including the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, have to play in reinforcing national, regional and international nuclear safety frameworks that serve for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

- (f) Recognizing that a global nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety culture is a key element of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, ionizing radiation and radioactive substances, and that continuous efforts are required to ensure its maintenance at the optimal level, and recognizing that improving nuclear safety is a continuous process,
- (g) Recognizing that nuclear safety and security have the common aim of protecting human health, society and the environment, while acknowledging the distinctions between the two areas, and affirming the importance of coordination in this regard,
- (h) Recognizing the primary responsibility of operators for ensuring safety,
- (i) Recognizing the importance of Member States establishing and maintaining effective and sustainable regulatory infrastructures for nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety,
- (j) Acknowledging that research, development and introduction of innovative technologies are of fundamental importance in improving nuclear safety worldwide,
- (k) Recalling the objectives of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (Joint Convention), the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (Early Notification Convention) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (Assistance Convention) and the respective obligations of States Parties, and recognizing the need to ensure effective and sustainable implementation of these conventions,
- (l) Recalling that States have under international law the obligation to protect and preserve the environment, including the marine and terrestrial environment, and emphasizing the importance of the Secretariat's continued collaboration with the contracting parties of international and regional instruments aimed at protecting the environment from radioactive wastes, in particular the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (the London Convention),
- (m) Recognizing that, historically, the safety record of civilian transport, including maritime transport, of radioactive materials has been excellent, and stressing the importance of international cooperation to enhance the safety and security of international transport,
- (n) Recalling maritime and air navigation rights and freedoms, as provided for in international law and as reflected in relevant international instruments,
- (o) Noting that the timely shipment of radioactive materials, particularly those having important uses in the medical, academic and industrial sectors, is being affected by incidents of denial and delay of shipment in circumstances where the shipment meets with the Agency's Transport Regulations,
- (p) Recalling resolution GC(57)/RES/9 and previous resolutions which invited Member States shipping radioactive material to provide, as appropriate, assurances to potentially affected States, upon their request, that their national regulations take into account the Agency's Transport Regulations and to provide them with relevant information relating to shipments of such material, and noting that the information provided should in no case be contradictory to the measures of safety and security,
- (q) Recognizing that nuclear accidents may have transboundary effects and raise public concerns about nuclear energy and the radiological effects on people and the environment,

- (r) Recognizing that radiological emergencies also raise public concerns about the radiological effects on people and the environment,
- (s) Emphasizing the importance of Member States and relevant international organizations responding to nuclear and radiological emergencies in a timely and effective manner,
- (t) Recognizing the importance of well-developed communication arrangements and regular public information as an important component of effective planning and preparedness for and response to nuclear accidents and radiological emergencies,
- (u) Acknowledging the Secretariat's role in response to nuclear or radiological incidents or emergencies and recognizing the need to continuously improve the timeliness of the collection, validation, analysis and dissemination by the Secretariat of incident or emergency information to Member States and the public, as well as the Secretariat's role in facilitating and coordinating assistance upon request,
- (v) Emphasizing the importance of education, training and knowledge management in establishing and maintaining an adequate nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety infrastructure,
- (w) Recognizing ongoing efforts of the international community to enhance capacity-building and share knowledge in nuclear safety and radiation protection and strengthen international standards in nuclear safety, emergency preparedness and response, and the radiation protection of people and the environment,
- (x) Recognizing that regional organizations of regulatory authorities have been strengthening regional efforts through the exchange of information and experience and technical programmes, and recognizing also the transparent cross peer reviews among the respective members of the Ibero-American Forum of Radiological and Nuclear Regulatory Agencies (FORO), the European Nuclear Safety Regulators Group (ENSREG) and the Western European Nuclear Regulators' Association (WENRA) of targeted reassessments of their nuclear power plants in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident, and further recognizing that such activities can be of interest to other organizations or regulatory authorities,
- (y) Underscoring that medical uses of ionizing radiation constitute by far the largest source of man-made exposure, and emphasizing the need for enhanced efforts to optimize radiation protection for patients,
- (z) Recognizing the need to enhance cooperation and coordination between the Agency and the relevant organizations at the intergovernmental, national, regional and international levels on all nuclear safety-related matters,
- (aa) Emphasizing the importance of the establishment, implementation, regular exercise and continuous improvement of national emergency preparedness and response measures, taking into account the IAEA's Safety Standards and relevant action plans, including in the area of communication, and contributing to the harmonization of national protective actions,
- (bb) Emphasizing the need to be prepared for remediation following a nuclear or radiological incident or accident, and the need for appropriate plans for the safe management of waste, including unusual waste forms and large volumes of waste,

- (cc) Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/67/112 of 18 December 2012 related to the effects of atomic radiation, and the Board decision in March 1960 on health and safety measures (INFCIRC/18),
- (dd) Recalling the IAEA's Action Plan on Nuclear Safety's objective of establishing a global nuclear liability regime that addresses the concerns of all States that might be affected by a nuclear accident with a view to providing appropriate compensation for nuclear damage,
- (ee) Recalling the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, the Brussels Convention supplementary to the Paris Convention, the Joint Protocol Related to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention and the protocols amending these conventions and the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage, and noting that these conventions can provide the basis for establishing a worldwide nuclear liability regime based on the principles of nuclear liability law,
- (ff) Stressing the importance of having in place effective and coherent nuclear liability mechanisms at the national and global levels to ensure prompt, adequate and non-discriminatory compensation for damage to - inter alia - people, property and the environment, including actual economic loss due to a nuclear accident or incident, recognizing that principles of nuclear liability, including strict liability should apply as appropriate in the event of a nuclear accident or incident, including during the transport of radioactive material, and noting that the principles of nuclear liability can benefit from reinforcements concerning broader definition of nuclear damage, expanded jurisdiction over nuclear incidents and increased compensation and by best practices identified by INLEX to provide better protection to victims of nuclear damage, and
- (gg) Recalling the central role of the IAEA in promoting adherence to all international conventions concluded under its auspices and related to nuclear safety and civil nuclear liability,

1.

General

1. Urges the Secretariat to continue to strengthen its efforts to maintain and improve nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, focusing particularly on mandated activities and on technical areas;
2. Requests the Secretariat to continue to assist, upon request, Member States, particularly Member States considering and/or embarking on a nuclear power programme, in developing and improving their national infrastructure, including legislative and regulatory frameworks, and knowledge management practices and procedures for nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety;
3. Encourages the Secretariat, while recognizing the distinction between nuclear safety and nuclear security, to continue facilitating in close cooperation with Member States a coordination process to address their interfaces, and encourages the Agency to develop safety and security publications accordingly;
4. Encourages Member States receiving assistance from the Agency to update information in the IAEA's Radiation Safety Information Management System (RASIMS) so as to enable the Secretariat to identify the technical assistance needed to strengthen radiation safety infrastructure in accordance with IAEA Safety Standards;

5. Welcomes the establishment of regional safety fora and related networks, requests the Secretariat to continue assisting such fora and networks, encourages Member States to join relevant regional safety fora and networks, and further encourages Member States to participate and work with members of relevant associations so that the benefits of membership can be fully realized;
6. Requests the Secretariat to strengthen its cooperation with the regional regulatory organizations FORO, ENSREG and WENRA in areas of mutual interest, and further requests the Secretariat to promote wide dissemination of technical documents and outcomes of projects developed by these organizations;
7. Requests the Secretariat to review the arrangements for reporting nuclear incidents and accidents with a view to harmonizing them;
8. Encourages Member States to continue sharing safety-relevant findings and lessons learned between regulators, technical and scientific support organizations, operators, industry and the public, as appropriate with the assistance of the Secretariat;
9. Encourages Member States to perform regular assessments of their domestic nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety and, on a voluntary basis, to make use of, where applicable, the IAEA self-assessment tools and review services, including regular follow-up reviews, and further encourages the Secretariat to make publicly available, in a timely manner, the results of such reviews, with the consent of the State concerned;
10. Encourages Member States in a position to do so to continue making the necessary expertise available to the Secretariat for effective implementation of the IAEA safety peer reviews;
11. Requests the Secretariat to report, upon consultation with Member States, on progress with recommended actions to further strengthen review services by incorporating lessons learned, ensuring that these reviews appropriately address regulatory and operational effectiveness;
12. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States to continue to make effective use of the Agency's technical cooperation resources for the further enhancement of safety;

2.

Conventions, Regulatory Frameworks and Supporting Non-Legally-Binding Instruments for Safety

13. Urges all Member States that have not yet done so, especially those planning, constructing, commissioning or operating nuclear power plants, or considering a nuclear power programme, to become Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety (CNS);
14. Urges all Member States that have not yet done so, including those managing radioactive waste from the use of radioactive sources and nuclear energy, to become parties to the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management (Joint Convention);
15. Urges all Member States that have not yet done so to become Contracting Parties to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (the Early Notification Convention) and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (the Assistance Convention), thereby contributing to a broader and stronger international emergency response capability, to the benefit of all Member States;
16. Calls on all Member States that have not yet done so to make a political commitment to implement the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its

supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, further calls on all Member States to act in accordance with the Code and the Guidance, and requests the Secretariat to continue supporting Member States in this regard;

17. Encourages the Agency to identify a list of actions to enhance the effective implementation of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and improve the long-term management of disused sealed radioactive sources;

18. Urges Member States with research reactors under construction, in operation, being decommissioned or in extended shutdown to apply the guidance of the non-legally-binding IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors;

19. Urges Member States that have not already done so to establish and sustain a regulatory body that is effectively independent in its regulatory decision-making, competent and has the legal authority and the human, financial and technical resources necessary for fulfilling its responsibilities;

20. Urges Member States to strengthen regulatory effectiveness in the field of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, and to continue promoting cooperation and coordination among regulatory bodies within a Member State, as appropriate, and among Member States;

21. Urges Member States to establish or maintain regulatory decision-making processes that take into account scientific knowledge and expertise, and, where appropriate, technical and scientific support organizations and other relevant institutions;

22. Encourages the Secretariat to ensure ongoing consistency among safety-relevant aspects of nuclear power infrastructure publications, including International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO) documents;

23. Encourages Member States to work towards establishing a global nuclear liability regime and, as appropriate, to give due consideration to the possibility of joining the international nuclear liability instruments;

24. Encourages the Secretariat, upon request, to assist Member States in their efforts to adhere to any international nuclear liability instruments concluded under the auspices of the IAEA, taking into account the recommendations of the International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX) in response to the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety;

25. Recognizes the valuable work of INLEX, and takes note of its recommendations and best practices on establishing a global nuclear liability regime, encourages the continuation of INLEX, especially for its identification of actions to address gaps in and enhance the existing nuclear liability regimes, and for its support for the IAEA's outreach activities to facilitate the achievement of a global nuclear liability regime, and requests the Secretariat to report on the continuing work of INLEX;

3.

Action Plan on Nuclear Safety

26. Calls upon the Secretariat and Member States to implement the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety as an overarching priority in a comprehensive and coordinated manner, recognizing that its success is dependent on the full cooperation and commitment of Member States;

27. Requests the Secretariat to continue reporting on the progress in implementing the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety and on remaining projects/activities that should be completed by the Secretariat

under each action of the Plan, and encourages Member States to share information on projects/activities carried out at the national-level to meet the objectives of the Action Plan;

28. Calls upon Member States and the Secretariat to build upon the findings and lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant accident reported by the IAEA and other relevant international organizations, particularly by UNSCEAR and ICRP;

29. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue organizing international experts' meetings on lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident, including to address the issue of accident analysis and prognosis with the focus on possible gaps;

30. Requests the Secretariat, in close consultation with Member States, to integrate the outcomes and future activities resulting from the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety and the forthcoming IAEA Fukushima Report into the Agency's regular programme;

4.

The Agency's Safety Standards Programme

31. Encourages Member States to implement measures nationally, regionally and internationally to provide the highest levels of nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, taking full account of IAEA Safety Standards;

32. Requests the Agency to continuously review, strengthen and implement as broadly and effectively as possible the IAEA Safety Standards, and supports the Commission on Safety Standards (CSS) and the Safety Standards Committees in their review of the relevant safety standards in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station accident, in particular those pertaining to extreme events such as earthquakes and tsunamis resulting in multiple and severe effects, and requirements in siting, design and severe accident management;

33. Requests the Secretariat to continue its close cooperation with the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR), the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) and other relevant organizations in the development of safety standards, including, but not limited to, the protection of the environment;

34. Encourages Member States to use the IAEA Safety Standards in their national regulatory programmes, as appropriate, and notes the need to consider the periodic review of national regulations and guidance against internationally established standards and guidance, and report on progress in appropriate international fora such as review meetings under the terms of the relevant safety conventions;

35. Requests the Secretariat, given the importance of the Safety Standards Committees, to facilitate the effective participation of all interested Member States in those committees;

5.

Nuclear Installation Safety

36. Takes note of the outcomes of the 6th Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, including the actions taken to strengthen the effectiveness and transparency of the Convention particularly when preparing for the 7th Review Meeting of the Convention, to be held in 2017, and further notes the decision to convene a Diplomatic Conference of Contracting Parties to further consider the proposal submitted by the Swiss Confederation for the

amendment of Article 18 of the Convention, and encourages the Contracting Parties to actively participate in this Diplomatic Conference and its preparatory process;

37. Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with all Member States, using the safety issues highlighted in the summary report of the 6th Review Meeting of the Contracting Parties of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, to identify issues of particular relevance for civilian nuclear reactors not covered by the scope of the CNS;

38. Calls upon all Member States with nuclear installations that have not yet done so to establish effective operational experience feedback programmes, and to share freely their experience, assessments and lessons learned, including through the submission of incident reports to the Agency's web-based International Reporting System for Operating Experience;

39. Encourages Member States, in particular those with established nuclear infrastructure and those embarking on a new nuclear power programme, to ensure their regulatory bodies perform regular self-assessments, based on the IAEA safety standards and, where needed, to benefit from the Agency's peer review services on a regular basis, including follow-up missions, and requests the Agency to further strengthen these review services by incorporating lessons learned and ensuring that regulatory effectiveness is addressed in an appropriate manner;

40. Encourages Member States to communicate effectively to interested parties, including to the general public, about regulatory processes and safety aspects, including health and environmental aspects of facilities and activities, and further encourages Member States to provide for consultation with their public as appropriate;

41. Requests the Secretariat to continue efforts in the area of ageing management for the long-term operation of nuclear power plants and research reactors, and invites all Member States with such nuclear installations to consider making use of the Agency's guidance and services in this area;

42. Calls upon Member States to ensure that systematic safety assessments of nuclear facilities are performed at regular intervals by the operating organizations throughout the plant's operational lifetime, with due account taken of operating experience and significant safety related information from all relevant sources, and further calls upon Member States to ensure that any necessary corrective actions and reasonably practicable modifications aimed at enhancing the safety of the plant are implemented on the basis of these systematic safety assessments by the operating organization;

43. Encourages the Secretariat to continue developing, in consultation with Member States, the Periodic Safety Review peer review service, consistent with the related published safety guide;

44. Encourages Member States which have not already done so to perform safety assessments in accordance with international best practice, including at multi-unit sites, to evaluate the robustness of nuclear power plants against multiple extreme events, and share their experience and the results of such assessments with other interested Member States;

45. Acknowledges the Secretariat's efforts in assisting Member States with safety reassessments of their research reactors and fuel cycle facilities in light of the feedback from the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, and invites all Member States with such installations to consider the Agency's guidance and assistance in this area;

46. Encourages all Member States with operating nuclear power plants that have experienced a beyond-design-basis event to share internationally their experience and the results of the review of the plant's condition, and requests the Secretariat to provide appropriate assistance programmes;

47. Further encourages Member States to continue to exchange regulatory information and share experience on the effectiveness of safety culture approaches, including the sharing of best practical examples, through multilateral, bilateral and other channels;

48. Further encourages Member States to exchange regulatory information and share experience with regard to new nuclear power plant designs and design certification, taking into account that nuclear power plants should be designed, sited, constructed, commissioned, operated and decommissioned with the objectives of preventing accidents, and, should an accident occur, mitigating its effects and avoiding off-site contamination, and further requests the Agency to review the existing standards, conduct a gap analysis and to report on the need to develop quantitative requirements and technical criteria in that regard;

49. Encourages the Secretariat to provide for the exchange of information and experience of conducting the safety assessment of the digital Instrumentation and Control system;

50. Encourages the Agency to facilitate the exchange of results of research and development on severe accident management strategies for nuclear power plants;

51. Recognizes that there are ongoing projects to construct transportable nuclear power plants, and requests the Secretariat to facilitate information exchange on this issue and the Secretariat and Member States to continue considering the safety and security aspects related to such facilities throughout their life cycle, including through INPRO;

52. Notes a number of countries have plans or are interested in embarking on nuclear power plants, and encourages Member States which have licenced similar types of reactors to share important nuclear safety knowledge and experience with international bodies and with other operating organizations and regulatory bodies, through bilateral mechanisms;

6.

Radiation Safety and Environmental Protection

53. Encourages Member States to align their national radiation protection regulatory programmes to the revised International Basic Safety Standards (BSS) (IAEA Safety Standards Series No. GSR Part 3), and requests the Secretariat to support the effective implementation of the revised BSS in relation to occupational, public and medical exposure, including the development of new guidance in this respect;

54. Requests the Secretariat to continue supporting the IAEA-OECD/NEA Information System on Occupational Exposures (ISOE) programme, and invites Member States with nuclear power plants to encourage their utilities to become members of the ISOE programme;

55. Notes the publication of the TECDOC on the implications for occupational radiation protection of the new dose limit for the lens of the eye, encourages Member States to make arrangements for monitoring doses to the lens of the eye for workers who may receive significant doses to the lens of the eye, and requests the Secretariat, in cooperation with other international organizations, to assist Member States in the implementation of the guidance in the TECDOC;

56. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, upon request, to strengthen their capabilities for the realistic assessment of radiological impacts of material containing enhanced levels of naturally occurring radioactive materials (NORM) and to develop guidance to optimize the management of such materials, taking into account the Radiation Protection and Safety of Radiation Sources: International Basic Safety Standards (GSR Part 3);

57. Requests the IAEA to report on progress with its revision of the 2002 International Action Plan for the Radiation Protection of Patients, inter alia in light of the outcomes of the International Conference on Radiation Protection in Medicine, held in Bonn in December 2012, and its related *Call for Action*;
58. Encourages the Secretariat, in cooperation with the WHO, to develop further guidance on the justification of medical exposures and the optimization of protection, including on radiation protection education and training for health professionals;
59. Encourages Member States to take advantage of regional technical cooperation projects on medical exposure and to use safety reporting systems for radiological procedures and radiotherapy developed by the Agency;
60. Encourages the Secretariat to develop radiation protection guidance for the justification and use of human imaging techniques for non-medical purposes (e.g. airport scanners);
61. Requests the IAEA to cooperate with the WHO and other relevant international organizations, as appropriate, on reducing the risks from public exposure due to radon indoors;
62. Encourages the Secretariat to cooperate with relevant international organizations in developing a harmonized framework for the current international standards relating to radioactivity in food and drinking water;
63. Urges the Secretariat, in cooperation with other international organizations, to further develop a harmonized framework for the current international standards relating to radioactivity in commodities and to report on progress;
64. Encourages the participation of Member States in the Modelling and Data for Radiological Impact Assessments (MODARIA) programme to foster, develop and maintain capabilities in assessing radiological impacts from radionuclides being released or extant in the environment;
65. Encourages the continuing activities of the Secretariat relating to the database on Discharges of Radionuclides to the Atmosphere and to the Aquatic Environment (DIRATA) and further encourages Member States to provide data;
66. Supports the efforts of the Secretariat to prepare a technically accurate and objective report entitled “*Inventory of waste disposals, accidents and losses at sea involving radioactive materials*” for the purpose of the London Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and other Matter;

7.

Transport Safety

67. Urges Member States that do not have national regulatory documents governing the transport of radioactive material to adopt and implement such documents expeditiously, calls upon all Member States to ensure that such regulatory documents are in conformity with the applicable edition of the Agency’s Transport Regulations, welcomes the ongoing comprehensive review of the Transport Regulations to ensure that they remain relevant and up-to-date, and requests the Secretariat to update document GOV/1998/17, entitled “*Safety of transport of radioactive material*”;
68. Calls upon Member States and the Secretariat to continue, in as inclusive a manner as appropriate, the follow-up actions to the 2011 International Conference on the Safe and Secure Transport of Radioactive Material as identified by Technical Meetings in 2012, 2013 and 2014;

69. Welcomes the practice of some shipping States and operators of providing timely information and responses to relevant coastal States in advance of shipments in order to address concerns regarding nuclear safety and security, including emergency preparedness, and notes that the information and responses provided should in no case be contradictory to measures of nuclear security and safety of the shipment or of the Shipping State;

70. Calls upon Member States to further enhance mutual confidence, such as through the use of guidelines, the holding of tabletop exercises and voluntary communication practices, including with Secretariat involvement, as appropriate;

71. Recognizes the very positive developments since 2013 in the dialogue process between shipping and coastal States aimed at improving mutual understanding, confidence-building and enhanced communication in relation to the safe maritime transport of radioactive material, taking into account necessary confidentiality for security purposes;

72. Takes note of the outcomes of the Working Group on “*Best practices for Voluntary and Confidential Government-to-Government Communications on the Transport of MOX Fuel, High Level Radioactive Waste and, as appropriate, Irradiated Nuclear Fuel by Sea*”, which has been circulated to all Member States as a document referenced INFCIRC/863;

73. Takes note that relevant shipping and coastal States invite other Member States to join in the informal dialogue process between shipping and coastal States to improve mutual understanding and confidence regarding shipments of radioactive material and to implement, as appropriate, the best practices for Voluntary and Confidential Government to Government Communications recorded in document INFCIRC/863;

74. Stresses the importance of having effective liability mechanisms in place to ensure prompt compensation for damage to people, property and the environment as well as actual economic loss due to a radiological accident or incident during the transport of radioactive material, including maritime transport, and notes the application of the principles of nuclear liability, including strict liability, in the event of a nuclear accident or incident during the transport of radioactive material;

75. Requests the Secretariat, Member States and relevant international organizations also to emphasize the specific challenges and requirements for efficient international cooperation in response to nuclear and radiological incidents and emergencies relating to the transport of radioactive material, encourages Member States to register their national assistance capabilities in the field of transport under the IAEA’s Response and Assistance Network (RANET), and requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to develop, in close cooperation with Member States, guidance for States on how to respond to a maritime emergency involving radioactive material, and to continue discussion with interested Member States on how appropriate preparedness and response information can be made available to appropriate authorities, taking into account the requirements as regards nuclear security and safety;

76. Welcomes the networks of competent authorities whose goal is to support the harmonized implementation of the Agency’s transport safety standards, and calls upon Member States to use these networks to build capacity for effective regulation of the safe transport of radioactive material;

77. Encourages efforts to address problems related to denials of and delays in the shipment of radioactive material, particularly shipment by air, calls upon Member States to facilitate the transport of radioactive material when it is carried out in compliance with the Agency’s Transport Regulations, and to each nominate a national focal point on denials of shipment of radioactive material to assist TRANSSC in its work on denials of shipment of radioactive material, and looks forward to a satisfactory and timely resolution of this issue;

78. Encourages the Agency and Member States to continue to strengthen and widen efforts to make available relevant education and training on the safety and security of radioactive material during transport, including through the Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) and through the development of synergies between regional training courses and the Agency's work related to denials of shipment, involving to the extent possible experts from the regions concerned, acknowledges the progress made in that regard, including the preparation and translation of training materials into IAEA official languages, and requests the Secretariat to develop, in close cooperation with Member States, public information material on the safety and security of transport within available resources;

8.

The Safety of Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Management

79. Calls upon Member States to work to continuously improve safety in the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, in accordance with the relevant safety standards, including work on detailed plans for the decommissioning, storage and subsequent management and disposal of such material;

80. Encourages Member States to plan for the management of waste arising from a nuclear or radiological emergency, including waste from damaged facilities, and/or fuel where routine strategies are impractical or less than optimal, and where the potential exists for large volumes of radioactive waste resulting from the emergency and/or environmental remediation;

81. Encourages Member States to share lessons learned about actions taken regarding the remediation of radioactively contaminated sites and the resulting waste, and encourages the Secretariat to further develop standards and guidance documents, as appropriate, on the management and disposal of radioactive waste arising from the remediation of existing situations;

82. Recognizes the crucial role of planning for post-accident situations, and requests the IAEA to strengthen its guidance on remediation after a radiological or nuclear accident, to assist Member States in facilitating the return of affected areas to safe conditions;

83. Encourages the Agency to continue its activities relating to the safety of facilities for the geological disposal of high-level radioactive waste and, where appropriate, spent nuclear fuel, and requests the Secretariat to undertake the further development of guidance on safety of geological disposal facilities, which encourages early engagement of the regulatory bodies in the period before the formal licensing process is launched and through all stages of the life cycle;

84. Encourages Member States to engage with all stakeholders, including the general public, in all aspects of radioactive waste management;

9.

The Safe Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities and Other Facilities Using Radioactive Material

85. Emphasizes the importance of the Agency's decommissioning activities, and encourages Member States to ensure that plans for the decommissioning of facilities are developed during the facility design phase and updated during subsequent facility construction and operational phases as necessary, and that mechanisms are put in place for establishment and maintenance of the resources necessary to implement these plans;

86. Encourages the Secretariat to continue its efforts to facilitate international cooperation in safety assessment and risk management for decommissioning;
87. Encourages the Secretariat to share, as appropriate, the lessons learned from decommissioning activities, including the results of IAEA international peer review missions within the framework of the Mid- and Long-Term Roadmap towards the decommissioning of TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station Units 1-4;
88. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, upon request, including those phasing out nuclear power and those with damaged facilities, with the identification of decommissioning strategies, including when decommissioning ends;

10.

Safety in Uranium Mining and Processing and Remediation of Contaminated Sites

89. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, upon request, particularly those entering or re-entering the uranium mining industry, in implementing safety standards and recognized international best practices in uranium production, including management of the resulting waste (WS-G-1.2);
90. Commends the efforts of the Secretariat relating to technical coordination for multilateral initiatives to remediate legacy uranium production sites, notably in Central Asia, through the Coordination Group for Uranium Legacy Sites, and encourages the Secretariat to do likewise in support of Member States in Africa;
91. Requests the Secretariat to support the work of the International Working Forum for the Regulatory Supervision of Legacy Sites and, in consultation with Member States, to incorporate the recommendations of the Forum into Agency standards and guidance documents;
92. Encourages Member States to ensure that plans for the remediation of contaminated sites are developed and mechanisms are put in place for the establishment and maintenance of the resources necessary for implementation;

11.

Education, Training and Knowledge Management in Nuclear, Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety

93. Underlines the fundamental importance of sustainable programmes for education, training and knowledge management in nuclear, radiation, transport and waste safety, remaining convinced that they are key components of capacity-building for a sustainable safety infrastructure, and encourages Member States to develop national strategies for capacity-building through training, education and knowledge management;
94. Calls upon the Secretariat to strengthen and expand its programme of training and education activities, focusing on building institutional, technical and managerial capabilities in Member States, and to continue its efforts to preserve its knowledge and institutional memory relating to nuclear safety and the safe disposal of radioactive waste;
95. Encourages the Secretariat to support and coordinate regional and inter-regional efforts for the sharing of knowledge, expertise and experience on safety-relevant issues;

12.

Safe Management of Radioactive Sources

96. Calls upon all Member States to ensure that there is adequate provision for safe and secure storage and disposition pathways for disused sealed radioactive sources so that such sources within their territories remain under regulatory control, and further encourages all Member States to develop arrangements, as practicable, to permit the return of disused sources to the supplier States;
97. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States to strengthen the national and multinational efforts to recover orphan sources and maintain control of disused sources, and invites Member States to establish radiation detection systems, as appropriate;
98. Calls upon all Member States to establish national registers of high-activity sealed radioactive sources;
99. Encourages Member States to support the review meetings on the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and its associated Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources so as to ensure their continuing relevance, and requests the Secretariat to continue to foster information exchange on implementation of the Code of Conduct and its associated Guidance;
100. Requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States, to develop more detailed guidance for Member States to self-assess their level of implementation of the provisions of the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources;
101. Requests the Secretariat to further facilitate, as appropriate, information exchange between interested Member States on radiation safety aspects of the management of movement of scrap metal or materials produced from scrap metal that may inadvertently contain radioactive material;

13.

Nuclear and Radiological Incident and Emergency Preparedness and Response

102. Encourages Member States to strengthen their national, bilateral, regional and international emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, as appropriate, to facilitate timely information exchange during a nuclear emergency, and improve bilateral, regional and international cooperation to that effect;
103. Requests the Secretariat to work with Member States to develop arrangements for assessments, prognosis and communication, making effective use of Member State capabilities that could be used during an emergency, and encourages Member States to inform, and periodically update, the Secretariat and other Member States of their capabilities;
104. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States operating nuclear power plants to work together with a view to developing arrangements for the timely sharing of relevant technical parameters during an emergency to support the assessment and prognosis processes conducted by the Secretariat and other Member States;
105. Requests the Secretariat to work with Member States to strengthen the IAEA's Response and Assistance Network (RANET) to ensure that, if and when requested, timely assistance can be provided, and further requests the Secretariat to work with Member States to facilitate, as appropriate, bilateral and multilateral arrangements, and to enhance efforts to establish technical

compatibility for international assistance, and encourages Member States to register national capabilities in RANET;

106. Recognizes that implementation of the Assistance Convention and the Early Notification Convention, notably in the areas of technical and administrative procedures, may be further enhanced, and requests the Secretariat to provide support to the Parties to the two conventions to strengthen technical and administrative procedures that enhance the implementation of both conventions effectively, and also requests the Secretariat to improve the effectiveness of the international arrangements for communication during a nuclear or radiological emergency;

107. Requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with Member States, to address the conclusions of the Seventh Meeting of the Representatives of Competent Authorities, and to further enhance the international nuclear and radiological emergency preparedness and response system;

108. Requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States, to continue to develop an effective public communication strategy and to maintain and further develop arrangements to provide Member States, international organizations and the general public with timely, clear, factually correct, objective and easily understandable information during a nuclear or radiological emergency, including the analysis of available information and the prognosis of potential consequences;

109. Requests the Secretariat, in close cooperation with Member States and appropriate relevant international organizations, to continue a programme of international exercises to ensure a process for continued enhancement and effectiveness of the national, regional and international emergency preparedness and response programme;

110. Encourages the Secretariat to convene further discussions to improve the effectiveness of EPREV missions, including their suitability for countries with large nuclear programmes; and

14.

Implementation and Reporting

111. Requests the Secretariat to implement the actions called for in this resolution in a prioritized manner within available resources; and

112. Requests the Director General to report in detail at its fifty-ninth (2015) regular session on implementation of this resolution, including implementation of the Action Plan on Nuclear Safety, and on other relevant developments in the intervening period.

*25 September 2014
Agenda item 13
GC(58)/OR.7, para. 172*

GC(58)/RES/11

Nuclear security

The General Conference,

(a) Recalling its previous resolutions on measures to improve the security of nuclear and other radioactive material and on measures against the illicit trafficking of these materials,

(b) Taking note of the Nuclear Security Report 2014 submitted by the Director General in document GC(58)/14, of the report on the implementation of the IAEA Nuclear Security Plan

2010-2013 GC(58)/INF/8 and of the Nuclear Security Plan for 2014-2017 approved by the Board of Governors in September 2013,

- (c) Recalling with appreciation the International Conference on Nuclear Security: Enhancing Global Efforts organized by the Secretariat in July 2013 and its related Ministerial Declaration, and taking note of valuable technical expert discussions later reflected in the President's Summary Report,
- (d) Asserting that the responsibility for nuclear security within a State rests entirely with that State, and mindful of the responsibilities of every Member State, in accordance with its respective national and international obligations, to maintain effective nuclear security of all nuclear and other radioactive material,
- (e) Recognizing the importance of maintaining a dialogue, as appropriate, between government bodies and the nuclear industry at national level on strengthening nuclear security,
- (f) Reaffirming the central role of the Agency in facilitating international cooperation in supporting the efforts of States to fulfil their responsibilities to ensure the security of civilian nuclear and other radioactive material,
- (g) Recognizing that highly enriched uranium (HEU) and separated plutonium in all their applications require special precautions to ensure their nuclear security and that it is of great importance that they be appropriately secured and accounted for, by and in the relevant State,
- (h) Recognizing the importance of minimizing the use of highly enriched uranium (HEU) and using low enriched uranium (LEU) where technically and economically feasible,
- (i) Noting United Nations Security Council resolutions 1373, 1540, 1673, 1810 and 1977, United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/44, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and international efforts in conformity with these instruments to prevent access by non-State actors to weapons of mass destruction and related material,
- (j) Reaffirming the importance of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and of its 2005 Amendment extending its scope, recognizing the importance of acceptance, approval or ratification by further States, and recognizing the importance of the entry into force of the amendment at the earliest possible date,
- (k) Noting the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions of the 2010 Review Conference of the parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) relating to nuclear security,
- (l) Recognizing the need to strengthen and improve cooperation in, and the coordination of, international efforts in the field of nuclear security in order to avoid duplication and overlap,
- (m) Recognizing the Agency's central role, as emphasized for instance by the 16th Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), held in August 2012, in developing comprehensive nuclear security guidance documents and, on request, providing assistance to Member States in order to facilitate their implementation,
- (n) Emphasizing the need for the involvement of all Member States of the Agency in nuclear security-related activities and initiatives in an inclusive manner, and noting the role that international processes and initiatives, including the Nuclear Security Summits, could play in the area of nuclear security,

- (o) Recalling that UN General Assembly Resolution 67/44 on “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction” states that progress is urgently needed in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation in order to maintain international peace and security and to contribute to global efforts against terrorism, and acknowledging the need to make further progress towards achieving nuclear disarmament,
 - (p) Recognizing that nuclear security and safety measures have the common aim of protecting human health, society and the environment, while acknowledging the distinctions between the two areas, and reaffirming the importance of coordination in this regard,
 - (q) Noting the recommended requirements for measures to protect against sabotage of nuclear facilities and unauthorized removal of nuclear material in use, storage and transport included in IAEA Nuclear Security Series No. 13 (INFCIRC/225/Rev.5), using inter alia a graded approach, and looking forward to the preparation by the Agency of further guidance on their implementation, including during the process of construction and maintenance of nuclear facilities,
 - (r) Reaffirming the importance and the value of the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources, as approved by the Board of Governors in 2003, and underlining the important role of the revised supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, as approved by the Board of Governors in 2011,
 - (s) Noting the importance of security of transport of nuclear and other radioactive material and stressing the need to take effective measures to protect nuclear and other radioactive material during transport against unauthorized removal or sabotage,
 - (t) Noting the contribution of Member States’ systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material to preventing loss of control and illicit trafficking and to deterring and detecting the unauthorized removal of nuclear material,
 - (u) Recognizing physical protection as a key element of nuclear security,
 - (v) Recognizing nuclear forensics as an important element of nuclear security,
 - (w) Underlining the importance of Agency programmes for education and training in nuclear security, as well as other international, regional and national efforts to this end,
 - (x) Commending the work done by the Agency in providing, upon request, technical assistance and expert support to countries hosting major public events, and
 - (y) Stressing the essential importance of ensuring the confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear security,
1. Affirms the central role of the Agency in strengthening the nuclear security framework globally and in coordinating international activities in the field of nuclear security, while avoiding duplication and overlap;
 2. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue to implement Nuclear Security Plan 2014-2017 (GC(57)/19 and Corr.1) in a comprehensive manner and in close coordination with Member States;
 3. Calls upon all Member States, within their responsibility, to achieve and maintain highly effective nuclear security, including physical protection, of nuclear and other radioactive material during use, storage and transport and of the associated facilities at all stages in their life cycle, as well as protecting sensitive information;

4. Calls upon Member States that have not yet done so to establish and sustain a competent authority or authorities responsible for the implementation of the legislative and regulatory framework, which is or are functionally independent in its or their regulatory decision-making from any other bodies that deal with the promotion or utilization of nuclear or other radioactive material, and which has or have the legal authority and the human, financial and technical resources necessary for fulfilling its or their responsibilities;
5. Calls upon all States to ensure that measures to strengthen nuclear security do not hamper international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, the production, transfer and use of nuclear and other radioactive material, the exchange of nuclear material for peaceful purposes and the promotion of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and do not undermine the established priorities of the Agency's technical cooperation programme;
6. Calls upon all Member States to consider providing the necessary support to international efforts to enhance nuclear security through various arrangements at the bilateral, regional and international levels, and recalls the decision of the Board of Governors on support for the Nuclear Security Fund;
7. Encourages Member States that have not yet done so to become party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM), calls upon all Parties to the Convention to ratify, accept or approve its 2005 Amendment as soon as possible, encourages all Parties to the Convention to act in accordance with the objectives and purposes of the Amendment until such time as it enters into force, and further encourages the Agency to continue efforts to promote the entry into force of the Amendment to the CPPNM at the earliest possible date;
8. Encourages all Member States that have not yet done so to become parties to the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism as soon as possible;
9. Calls upon the Secretariat to further develop, with coordination and priority-setting by the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee (NSGC), the publication of Nuclear Security Series guidance documents to facilitate the implementation of the Nuclear Security Fundamentals and Recommendations, and encourages further efforts of the Secretariat to enable representatives of all Member States to participate in the work of the NSGC;
10. Encourages the Secretariat, while recognizing the distinction between nuclear safety and nuclear security, to continue facilitating, in close cooperation with Member States, a coordination process to address their interfaces, and encourages the Agency to develop safety and security publications accordingly;
11. Encourages all Member States to take into account, as appropriate, the Nuclear Security Series publications, in their efforts to strengthen nuclear security;
12. Encourages the Secretariat to continue, in coordination with Member States, to play a constructive and coordinating role in other nuclear security-related initiatives, within their respective mandates and memberships, including the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, and to work jointly, as appropriate, with relevant international and regional organizations and institutions, and welcomes regular exchanges of information in that regard;
13. Encourages the Secretariat to promote international exchanges of experience and good practices as regards ways to develop, foster and maintain a robust nuclear security culture compatible with States' nuclear security regimes;

14. Encourages the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, to consider ways of further promoting and facilitating the exchange, on a voluntary basis, of information on the implementation of the international legal instruments relevant to nuclear security;
15. Encourages the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, to continue its training and train-the-trainers programmes taking account of the IAEA Nuclear Security Series, and to adapt the courses as appropriate, within its mandate, to meet the needs of Member States, and further encourages ongoing initiatives of Member States, in cooperation with the Secretariat, to foster nuclear security culture through nuclear security education and training, dialogue with the nuclear industry and collaborative networks, as appropriate, including through centres of excellence, Nuclear Security Support Centres (NSSCs) and the International Nuclear Security Education Network (INSEN);
16. Recognizes and supports the Agency's continuing work to assist, upon request, States' efforts to establish effective and sustainable national nuclear security regimes, to fulfil their obligations under United Nations Security Council resolution 1540, provided that the requests are within the scope of the Agency's statutory responsibilities;
17. Recognizes and supports the Agency's continuing work to assist, upon request, States' efforts to ensure the security of their nuclear and other radioactive material, including through the offer of assistance in the implementation of Agency Nuclear Security Fundamentals and recommendations when radioactive material is supplied by the Agency, and through the provision of such assistance when requested;
18. Encourages States to make further use of assistance in the field of nuclear security, where such assistance is needed and requested, including, as appropriate, through the establishment of Integrated Nuclear Security Support Plans (INSSPs), and similarly encourages States in a position to do so to make available such assistance;
19. Encourages the Secretariat to assist Member States, where such assistance is requested, in the development of implementation strategies of their INSSPs in close consultation with the concerned Member State;
20. Encourages the Secretariat to further develop, in close consultation with Member States, a voluntary mechanism to match Member States' requests for assistance with other Member States' offers of assistance, highlighting, in cooperation with the recipient State, the most urgent needs for assistance, with due regard to the confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear security;
21. Invites States that have not yet done so to make political commitments to implement the non-legally-binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the revised supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources, and encourages all States to further implement these instruments to maintain effective security of radioactive sources throughout their life cycle;
22. Calls upon all Member States to ensure that there is adequate provision for safe and secure storage and disposition pathways for disused radioactive sealed sources so that such sources within their territories remain under regulatory control, and further encourages all Member States to develop arrangements, as practicable, to permit the return of disused sources to the supplier States;
23. Strongly encourages all States to improve their national capabilities to prevent, detect and deter illicit trafficking and other unauthorized activities and events involving nuclear and other radioactive material throughout their territories and to meet their relevant international obligations,

and calls upon those States in a position to do so to work to enhance international partnerships and capacity building in this regard;

24. Notes the utility of the Incident and Trafficking Database (ITDB) as a mechanism for the international exchange of information on incidents and illicit trafficking of nuclear and other radioactive material, encourages the Agency to further facilitate, including through designated Points of Contact, the timely exchange of information including through secured electronic access to information contained in the ITDB, and encourages all States to join and participate actively in the ITDB programme;

25. Encourages States to continue efforts on their territory to recover and secure nuclear and other radioactive material that has fallen out of regulatory control;

26. Calls upon all Member States to continue to take appropriate steps, consistent with the national legislation and regulation, to prevent, detect, and protect against insider threats at nuclear facilities;

27. Notes the Agency's efforts to raise awareness of the threat of cyber-attacks, and their potential impact on nuclear security, encourages States to take effective security measures against such attacks, and encourages the Agency to make further efforts to improve international cooperation, to develop appropriate guidance and to assist Member States, upon request, in this area by providing training courses and hosting further expert meetings specific to the computer security of nuclear facilities;

28. Welcomes the Agency's work of promotion and support in the field of nuclear forensics, including through the development of guidance, further requests the Secretariat to assist interested Member States, upon their request, through the provision of education and training, and encourages Member States to share experiences in nuclear forensics with due regard of the principle of confidentiality, and, if they have not yet done so, to consider establishing, where practical, national nuclear material databases or national nuclear forensics libraries;

29. Encourages the Member States concerned, on a voluntary basis, to further minimize highly enriched uranium (HEU) in civilian stocks and use low enriched uranium (LEU) where technically and economically feasible;

30. Encourages Member States to voluntarily use the Agency's nuclear security advisory services for exchanges of views and advice on nuclear security measures, welcomes the increased recognition of the value of IPPAS (International Physical Protection Advisory Service) and INSServ (International Nuclear Security Advisory Service) missions by Member States, and notes with appreciation the organization by the Agency of meetings to allow interested Member States to share experience and lessons learned, with due regard of the principle of confidentiality, and to make recommendations for improvements of IPPAS and INSServ missions;

31. Encourages the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States, to continue to develop and promote self-assessment methodologies and approaches that are based on Nuclear Security Series documents and can be used by Member States on a voluntary basis to ensure effective and sustainable national nuclear security infrastructure;

32. Supports the steps taken by the Secretariat to ensure confidentiality of information relevant to nuclear security and requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to implement appropriate confidentiality measures in conformity with the Agency's confidentiality regime and to report as appropriate to the Board of Governors on the status of the implementation of the confidentiality measures;

33. Requests the Director General to submit an annual Nuclear Security Report to the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) regular session on activities undertaken by the Agency in the area of nuclear security, and on external users of ITDB and on past and planned activities of educational, training and collaborative networks, as well as highlighting significant accomplishments of the previous year within the framework of the Nuclear Security Plan and indicating programmatic goals and priorities for the year to come;

34. Requests the Secretariat to report on the preparation, in close consultation with Member States, of the next International Conference on Nuclear Security to be held in December 2016 in accordance with paragraph 24 of the Ministerial Declaration of the International Conference on Nuclear Security adopted in July 2013; and

35. Requests the Secretariat to implement the actions called for in this resolution in a prioritized manner within available resources.

*26 September 2014
Agenda item 14
GC(58)/OR.9, para. 4*

GC(58)/RES/12

Strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities

**1.
General**

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(57)/RES/11 on “Strengthening of the Agency’s technical cooperation activities”,
- (b) Bearing in mind that the objectives of the Agency as stated in Article II of the Statute are “to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world” and to ensure that the assistance provided by it is not used “to further any military purpose”,
- (c) Recalling that one of the statutory functions of the Agency is to “encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world”,
- (d) Acknowledging that for developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs), the TC Programme is a major vehicle for executing this function,
- (e) Recalling that the Statute and the Revised Guiding Principles and General Operating Rules to Govern the Provision of Technical Assistance by the Agency as contained in INFCIRC/267 are the Agency’s established guidelines for the formulation of the TC Programme, and also recalling other directives from the General Conference and the Board of Governors relevant to the formulation of the TC Programme, including the Agency’s Medium Term Strategy 2012-2017,
- (f) Further recalling the Board of Governors’ requirement in GOV/1931 of 12 February 1979 that all Member States receiving technical assistance from the Agency should have

signed the Revised Supplementary Agreement (RSA) concerning the provision of technical cooperation by the Agency,

(g) Recalling the Brussels Declaration on the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and the 2011-2020 Programme of Action of the Fourth UN Conference of the LDCs and the “Istanbul Declaration on Least Developed Countries: Time for action”,

(h) Taking into account that the TC Programme of the Agency is needs-based,

(i) Mindful of the increasing number of Member States requesting TC projects and of the Agency’s Medium Term Strategy 2012-2017,

(j) Noting the substantive outcomes of the 2010 NPT Review Conference relating to the Agency’s technical cooperation activities,

(k) Recognizing that Member States and the Secretariat are working to promote transparency and accountability in project formulation, management, monitoring and evaluation of the TC Programme, and

(l) Mindful of the shared responsibility of all Member States towards enhancing and supporting TC activities of the Agency,

1. Stresses that, when formulating the TC Programme, the Secretariat should adhere strictly to the provisions of the Statute and the guiding principles and policies as contained in INFCIRC/267 and to relevant directives from the General Conference and the Board of Governors, and welcomes the Secretariat’s efforts to ensure that TC projects are consistent with the Agency’s Statute; and
2. Stresses the importance of the Revised Supplementary Agreement (RSA) and encourages all Member States receiving technical cooperation to sign a RSA Concerning the Provision of Technical Assistance by the Agency and implement its provisions.

2.

Strengthening Technical Cooperation Activities

(a) Considering that the strengthening of technical cooperation activities in the fields of – inter alia – food and agriculture, human health, water resource management, biotechnology, environment, industry, knowledge management, and nuclear energy programming, planning and production will substantially contribute to the sustainable socio-economic development and help enrich the quality of life and the well-being of the peoples of the world, and particularly those of developing Member States of the Agency, including the least developed ones,

(b) Aware that the TC Programme contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and also to the achievement of national goals for sustainable development, particularly in developing countries,

(c) Expressing appreciation of the Directors General’s initiative in selecting the marine environment as a key focus areas in 2013-14, and aware of the role of TC projects in strengthening national and regional capacities in the application of nuclear techniques for a sustainable ecological balance and the survival of coastal regions and the marine environment, particularly in the developing countries,

- (d) Conscious of the potential of nuclear power for meeting increasing energy requirements in a number of countries, and of the need for sustainable development, including environmental protection, and of the need for the application of the Agency's safety standards and nuclear security guidelines to be applied in all uses of nuclear technology in order to protect humankind and the environment, and noting the Agency's support aimed at human resources and nuclear power infrastructure development,
- (e) Taking note with appreciation of the activities being developed by the Agency in the field of nuclear knowledge management, education and training and particularly of the initiatives being emphasized by the TC Programme in assisting national nuclear and other entities to build and enhance the basic infrastructure and regulatory framework in this field, and to further improve their technical capacity for ensuring sustainability,
- (f) Recognizing that human capital planning, the development of human resources through scientific visits, fellowships and training courses, expert services and appropriate equipment supply continue to be important components of TC activities to ensure impact and sustainability, and expressing appreciation for the extrabudgetary contributions of some States, as well as in-kind contributions such as, inter alia, experts, training courses and infrastructure, that make those TC activities possible, and
- (g) Recalling that PACT was relocated in 2014 to the Department of Technical Cooperation and acknowledging the effort of the Secretariat to integrate PACT into the TC Programme.
1. Requests the Secretariat to continue to facilitate and to enhance the transfer of nuclear technology and know-how among Member States for peaceful uses as embodied in the Agency's TC Programme, taking into account and emphasizing the importance of specific needs of developing countries, including those of LDCs in line with Article III of the Statute;
 2. Requests the Director General to strengthen the Agency's TC activities, in consultation with Member States, through the development of effective programmes with well-defined outcomes aimed at promoting and improving the scientific, technological, research and regulatory capabilities of the Member States implementing projects, account being taken of the infrastructure and the level of technology of the countries concerned, by continuing to assist them in their peaceful, safe, secure and regulated applications of atomic energy and nuclear techniques;
 3. Welcomes the Secretariat's efforts to promote gender equality throughout the TC Programme, and encourages the Secretariat, in close coordination with Member States, to continue its efforts to further advance gender balance in the TC Programme;
 4. Requests the Director General to make every effort to ensure, where relevant, that the Agency's TC Programme, taking into account specific needs of each Member State, particularly developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as well as the Agency's adoption of the Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) modality in assisting LDCs, contributes to the implementation of the principles expressed in the Istanbul Declaration, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011–2020 and to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, and further requests the Director General to keep Member States informed of the Agency's activities in this regard;
 5. Requests the Secretariat to continue, within the framework of the TC Programme, to work actively to provide assistance and support services to Member States, to identify and implement the lessons learned from the Fukushima accident;

6. Requests the Secretariat to continue within the framework of the TC Programme, to work actively to render assistance and radiological support to the most affected countries in mitigating the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster and rehabilitating the contaminated territories;
7. Requests the Secretariat to continue examining in depth the specific characteristics and problems of the LDCs with respect to the peaceful applications of nuclear energy and, in this regard, reiterates its request to the Secretariat to report its conclusions on this matter to the Member States during the next Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee, and to issue a report, in the form of a supplementary document to the next Technical Cooperation Report; and
8. Encourages the Secretariat to continue implementing the Programme Cycle Management Framework (PCMF) in phases, and to make it simpler and user-friendly so that Member States may use the tools effectively, and to take into account, in designing and implementing subsequent phases, difficulties experienced and concerns of Member States, including lack of adequate training, equipment and IT infrastructure in developing countries, particularly in LDCs.

3.

Effective execution of the Technical Cooperation Programme

- (a) Reiterating the need to strengthen technical cooperation activities and to further enhance the effectiveness and efficiency as well as the transparency of the TC Programme in accordance with Member States' requests, based on their needs and national priorities with a view to strengthening their national programmes, and emphasizing that all measures taken in this regard should also preserve and enhance the ownership of TC projects by recipient Member States,
- (b) Stressing the importance for the Agency of regular internal and external evaluations (as performed by the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the External Auditor, respectively) in order to achieve more effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and sustainability, as well as results, of the TC Programme,
- (c) Appreciating the efforts of the Secretariat in setting up a two-step mechanism of quality assessment and review of projects for the 2012-2013 cycle, on the basis of TC quality criteria, in particular the central criterion of the Logical Framework Approach (LFA),
- (d) Noting that the key lessons from the review process showed that consideration should be given to moving towards more focused and comprehensive projects, and that a differentiation in LFA treatment should be made between large, complex projects and small, simple ones,
- (e) Recognizing the growing number of Member States and their increasing demands on the TC Programme and the importance of enhancing within available resources the capacity of Agency staff to meet the needs of Member States, so as to effectively service Member States in line with the Agency's statutory requirements, in particular Articles II and III of the Statute, and further recognizing the valuable contribution of general service staff, and
- (f) Recalling the IAEA Medium Term Strategy 2012-2017 provision: The recruitment and retention of staff of the highest standards of efficiency, technical competence and integrity are essential for the success and impact of the Agency's programme. Subject to the above, the Secretariat will continue to promote to the extent possible gender equality and equitable geographical representation in the Agency, especially at managerial levels,

1. Urges the Secretariat to continue to work, in close cooperation with Member States, to strengthen TC activities, including the provision of sufficient resources, in accordance with Member States' requests based on their needs and national priorities, inter alia through ensuring that the components of TC projects, training, expertise and equipment are readily available to the Member States that have made such requests;
2. Requests the Secretariat, within available resources, to enhance TC project implementation capacity by ensuring that staff are adequately and appropriately allocated at all levels;
3. Welcomes and further encourages the continuing efforts of the Secretariat to optimize the quality, the number and the impact of TC projects and to create synergies among them, whenever feasible, and in coordination with the Member States concerned;
4. Requests the Secretariat to continue to provide Member States with adequate information and training on project development according to the Logical Framework Approach sufficiently in advance of their consideration by the Technical Assistance and Cooperation Committee and the Board of Governors;
5. Recognizes the importance of regular reporting on the implementation and outcomes of TC projects, urges Member States to adhere to all the requirements in this regard, welcomes the progress achieved and encourages further progress by Member States in the submission of their Progress Performance Assessment Reports (PPARs), and requests the Secretariat to continue to provide necessary guidance to Member States on improving their reporting, as appropriate;
6. Requests the Secretariat, when applying the two-step mechanism in monitoring the quality of TC projects, to reflect on the findings in the TC annual report in this regard, as appropriate;
7. Encourages the Secretariat and Member States to enhance adherence to the central criterion and all the TC requirements, and calls upon the Secretariat to guide Member States in this regard;
8. Requests the Secretariat to continue providing updates on the progress of TC Programme implementation in between annual TC reports; and
9. Requests the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the External Auditor, in the course of their regular work and within resources allocated to these offices from the Regular Budget, to evaluate TC projects on the basis of specific outcomes achieved in relation to objectives outlined in the relevant Country Programme Framework or national development plan, and further requests the External Auditor to report the results to the Board of Governors.

4.

Technical Cooperation Programme Resources and Delivery

- (a) Recalling that the financing of TC should be in line with the concept of shared responsibility and that all Members States share a common responsibility towards financing and enhancing the TC activities of the Agency, and recognizing the increase in the number of recipient Member States that are contributing through government cost-sharing,
- (b) Stressing that the Agency's resources for TC activities should be sufficient, assured and predictable (SAP) to meet the objectives mandated in Article II of the Statute, and welcoming, in this regard, the *Report of the Working Group on Financing the Agency's Activities (WGFAA)*, including to examine the ways and means to render resources for the Technical Cooperation Fund sufficient, assured and predictable, as approved by the Board of Governors in September 2014 (GOV/2014/49) and the recommendations contained therein,

- (c) Recognizing that the Technical Cooperation Fund (TCF) target should be set at an adequate level, taking into account not only the growing needs of Member States but also funding capabilities,
- (d) Noting the decision of the Board of Governors to set the target for voluntary contributions to the TCF at the level of US\$ 90.25 million in 2014 and US\$ 91 million in 2015, and that the Indicative Planning Figure for 2016 should not be less than US\$ 92 million and that for 2017 not be less than US\$ 92.5 million,
- (e) Aware of the significant number of approved projects that remain unfunded (footnote-a/projects) in the TC Programme,
- (f) Also aware that the existence of a significant number of such projects also results in an increased workload on the Secretariat in terms of project planning and design review,
- (g) Stressing the importance of maintaining an appropriate balance between the promotional and other statutory activities of the Agency, and taking note of the decision of the Board, which—inter alia—notes that the synchronization of the TC Programme cycle with the budget cycle provides a framework beginning in 2012, to consider appropriate increases to the resources for the TC Programme, including the TCF target where such adjustments would take into account the changes in the level of the regular operational budget from 2009 onwards, the price adjustment factor and other relevant factors as contained in document GOV/2009/52/Rev.1, and taking note of the decision of the Board on the “split contribution system” as one of the measures to protect the purchasing power of the TCF as contained in GOV/2009/52/Rev.1,
- (h) Considering the request to the Secretariat (included in decision GOV/2011/37) to reassess the application of the due account mechanism with a view to its possible future strengthening, and recognizing that its effectiveness depends on its consistent application to all Member States,
- (i) Stressing that Major Programme 6 should be funded appropriately through the Regular Budget, and recalling the decision GOV/2011/37 that recommends—inter alia—one Working Group dealing with both the level of the Regular Budget and the TCF target,
- (j) Expressing appreciation to those Member States which have paid in full their TCF target shares and their obligatory National Participation Costs (NPCs) in a timely manner, noting the improvement in the number of Member States paying their NPCs and thus their strong commitment to the TC Programme, and noting with concern the Rate of Attainment of 2013, which, albeit higher than that of 2012, fell short of the value set by the Board of Governors in 2004, based on the mechanisms established by resolution GC(44)/RES/8, and looking forward to reaching the rate of 100%, which is central to reconfirming the commitment of Member States to the Agency’s TC Programme, and
- (k) Noting the use of the Programme Cycle Management Framework and emphasizing the need for assessing its impact on, inter alia, enhancing coordination, programme planning and the quality of programme delivery as well as increasing the implementation rate,
1. Stresses the need for the Secretariat to continue to work, in consultation with Member States, towards establishing means, including mechanisms, that would achieve the goal of making TC resources sufficient, assured and predictable (SAP);

2. Urges Member States to pay in full and on time their voluntary contributions to the TCF, encourages Member States to pay their National Participation Costs (NPCs) on time, and requests those which are in arrears with Assessed Programme Costs (APCs) to meet this obligation;
3. Requests the Secretariat to ensure that the commencement of projects within a national programme will take place upon the receipt of at least the minimum payment of the NPCs without affecting the preparatory activities and that, in the event of a failure to pay any second installment during a biennium, funding for a core project in the next biennium will be suspended until full payment is received;
4. Requests the Secretariat to make every effort to strictly apply the due account mechanism to all Member States equally, efficiently and effectively, and to devise specific guidelines for its application, in consultation with Member States, and for further approval by the policy-making organs of the Agency;
5. Further requests the Director General to continue to take account of the views of the General Conference when requesting Member States to pledge and pay their respective shares of the TCF targets and to make timely payments to the TCF;
6. Recognizes that the Agency requests that shipments of radioactive materials in the framework of the TC programme are carried out in compliance with the IAEA Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material;
7. While cognizant of the diverse nature of export control regimes, urges Member States to work in close cooperation with the Agency to facilitate the transfer of necessary equipment for TC activities, in accordance with the Statute, in order to ensure that TC project implementation is not delayed by denials of necessary equipment supply to Member States;
8. Requests the Secretariat to continue to actively seek resources to implement footnote-a/ projects;
9. Encourages Member States in a position to make voluntary contributions to show flexibility as regards their use in order to enable the implementation of more footnote-a/ projects;
10. Welcomes all extrabudgetary contributions announced by Member States, including the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, which is designed to raise US\$ 100 million by 2015 as extrabudgetary contributions to Agency activities, and encourages all Member States in a position to do so to make contributions to meet this goal, and requests the Secretariat to continue to work with all Member States in matching contributions to Member States' needs;
11. Requests the Secretariat to continue to develop a formal process for Member States to share voluntarily their Country Programme Frameworks (CPFs) and footnote-a/ project details, via a searchable electronic format, with other Member States in order to facilitate cooperation and extrabudgetary contributions, while giving at the same time due consideration to the protection of confidentiality of the information contained in CPFs and footnote-a/ project details;
12. Encourages Member States that have not yet started to use the *InTouch* communication platform to do so as soon as possible and requests the Secretariat to take into account the observations of Member States in improving this tool, including through the sharing of experiences and lessons learned by National Liaison Officers (NLO);
13. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution that are not directly related to the implementation of TC projects be undertaken subject to the availability of resources; and

14. Calls upon Member States and the Secretariat to take the necessary actions on the recommendations made by the Working Group on Financing the Agency's Activities (WGFAA), including to examine the ways and means to render resources for the Technical Cooperation Fund sufficient, assured and predictable, as contained in the report approved by the Board of Governors in September 2014 (GOV/2014/49);

5.

Partnerships and Cooperation

- (a) Recalling that CPFs are developed by Member States in cooperation with the Secretariat with the objective of facilitating an understanding of the real needs of developing Member States and of encouraging technical cooperation between Member States through triangular mechanisms, and stressing that CPFs are non-legally-binding documents and subject to revision as Member States' priorities evolve and should not be made a prerequisite for providing TC Programmes,
 - (b) Noting that interested Member States making their CPFs available to potential partners on a voluntary basis could facilitate additional cooperation and improve understanding of how TC projects respond to the needs of Member States,
 - (c) Considering that the "Delivering as One" approach for the development, financing and delivery of country programmes by all UN system organizations may have a possible impact on the TC Programme in many areas, including resource mobilization, while noting the relationship between the Agency and the UN system and the nature, character and specificity of the TC Programme, and noting that there are pilot countries implementing this exercise on a voluntary basis,
 - (d) Appreciating the increase in the number of UN Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) signed by the Agency, resulting in higher synergies with the activities of other UN organizations, while emphasizing that, by virtue of their specialized technical focus, some aspects of TC projects may not fit within UNDAFs, which should not be a requirement for TC projects,
 - (e) Recognizing that national nuclear and other entities are important partners in the implementation of TC programmes in Member States and in promoting the use of nuclear science, technology and innovation for achieving national development objectives, and recognizing also in this regard the role of the National Liaison Officers, the Permanent Missions to the IAEA and the Programme Management Officer (PMO),
 - (f) Recalling previous resolutions favouring innovative educational partnerships – like the World Nuclear University – involving academia, government and industry, and confident that such initiatives can, with the Agency's support, play a valuable role in promoting strong educational standards and building leadership for an expanding global nuclear profession, and
 - (g) Appreciating the work done by the Agency in promoting partnerships with relevant regional and multilateral organizations and recognizing that such partnerships can play a key role in further disseminating the contribution of the Agency in nuclear applications for peaceful uses, health, and prosperity; maximizing the impact of TC projects; and integrating TC activities into relevant international development frameworks,
1. Requests the Director General to continue consultations and interactions with interested States, the competent organizations of the United Nations system, multilateral financial institutions, regional development bodies and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies to ensure the

coordination and optimization of complementary activities, and to ensure that they are regularly informed, where relevant, about the developmental impact of the TC Programme, while aiming at achieving sufficient, assured and predictable resources for the TC Programme;

2. Requests the Director General to promote, in close consultation with Member States, TC activities supporting the self-reliance, sustainability and further relevance of national nuclear and other entities in Member States, particularly in developing countries, and, in this context, requests him to continue and further enhance regional and interregional cooperation by (a) encouraging activities under and seeking complementarities between national projects and regional cooperation, including regional cooperation agreements, (b) identifying, utilizing and strengthening established regional capacities and resource centres or other qualified institutes, (c) formulating guidelines for the use of such centres and (d) strengthening guidance for partnership mechanisms;

3. Requests the Director General to resume and to further develop and facilitate cost-sharing, outsourcing and other forms of partnership in development by reviewing and amending or simplifying, as appropriate, relevant financial and legal procedures for these partnerships, to ensure that their objectives are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Timely (SMART); and

4. Requests the Director General and the Board of Governors to remain seized of this matter and further requests the Director General to report to the Board of Governors periodically and to the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) regular session on the implementation of this resolution, highlighting significant accomplishments of the prior year and indicating goals and priorities for the year to come under an agenda item entitled “Strengthening of the Agency’s technical cooperation activities”.

*25 September 2014
Agenda item 15
GC(58)/OR.7, para. 173*

GC(58)/RES/13

Strengthening the Agency’s activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications

A.

Non power nuclear applications

1.

General

The General Conference,

(a) Noting that the Agency’s objectives as outlined in Article II of the Statute include ‘to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world’,

(b) Noting also that the statutory functions of the Agency as outlined in Article III of the Statute, paragraphs A.1 to A.4, include encouraging research and development and fostering the exchange of scientific and technical information and the training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy, with due consideration for the needs of developing countries,

(c) Noting the Medium Term Strategy 2012-2017 as guidance and input in this respect,

- (d) Stressing that nuclear science, technology and applications address and contribute to a wide variety of basic socio-economic human development needs of Member States, in such areas as energy, materials, industry, environment, food, nutrition and agriculture, human health and water resources, noting that many Member States are obtaining benefits from the application of nuclear techniques in food and agriculture through the Joint FAO/IAEA Programme, and taking note of the decision of the FAO to continue collaborating with the IAEA through this joint programme, including exploring ways of improving such collaboration,
- (e) Appreciating the honouring, during the 58th General Conference, of the endeavours of individuals, teams and institutes in Member States in plant mutation breeding for increasing food security,
- (f) Noting that the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 64/292, called upon States and international organizations to provide financial resources, capacity-building and technology transfer, through international assistance and cooperation, in particular to developing countries, in order to scale up efforts to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all,
- (g) Recognizing the success of the sterile insect technique (SIT) in the suppression or eradication of the screw-worm, the tsetse fly, and various fruit flies and moths that can cause large economic impacts,
- (h) Noting the perpetual serious problem of locusts in Africa, especially in areas highly prone to environmental degradation and desertification, and that it has been responsible for severe famine in certain countries,
- (i) Confirming the important role of science, technology and engineering in enhancing nuclear and radiation safety and security, and the need to resolve the issues of managing radioactive waste in a sustainable manner,
- (j) Acknowledging that the peaceful use of fusion energy can be advanced through increased international efforts and with the active collaboration of interested Member States and international organizations such as the International Thermonuclear Experiment Reactor (ITER) project group in fusion-related projects, and aware of the 25th biennial IAEA Fusion Energy Conference (FEC2014), to be held in the Russian Federation in October 2014,
- (k) Taking note of the “Nuclear Technology Review 2014” (GC(58)/INF/2),
- (l) Aware of the problems of pollutants arising from urban and industrial activities and the potential of radiation treatment to address some of them, including industrial waste waters, and noting the initiative taken by the Agency to explore the use of radiation technology for waste water treatment and the remediation of pollutants in Member States through coordinated research activities (CRAs),
- (m) Taking note of the high potential of electron beams as a source of radiation for the treatment of materials and pollutants, while acknowledging the encouraging results produced through the related CRPs,
- (n) Recognizing the increasing use of radioisotopes and radiation technology in healthcare practices, crop improvement, food preservation, industrial process management, new materials development, analytical sciences, sanitization and sterilization, and in measuring the effects of climate change on the environment,

- (o) Noting the expanding use of positron emission tomography (PET), PET/computed tomography (PET/CT) and hospital-prepared radiopharmaceuticals,
- (p) Noting the importance of molybdenum-99 availability for medical diagnosis and treatment, acknowledging with appreciation the efforts made by the Agency, in coordination with other international organizations, Member States and relevant stakeholders, to facilitate a reliable supply of molybdenum-99 by supporting the development of Member States' abilities to generate, for their indigenous needs and for export, the non-HEU-based production of molybdenum-99 and technetium-99m, where technically and economically feasible, including research into the accelerator-based alternative production of technetium-99/molybdenum-99, and aware of the possible interference of xenon radioisotope releases stemming from fission-based large-scale molybdenum-99/technetium-99m production with global radioactive monitoring activity,
- (q) Aware of the new cooperative initiatives that have emerged to provide reactor irradiation services, of the significant advances reported in the development of new molybdenum-99 production facilities and the expansion of existing facilities, and of the continued interest of many countries in establishing non-HEU based molybdenum-99 production facilities to meet domestic needs, for export and/or serve as a partial reserve capacity,
- (r) Acknowledging the multiple uses of research reactors as valuable tools for, inter alia, education and training, research, radioisotope production and materials testing and also as a learning tool for Member States that are considering the introduction of nuclear power,
- (s) Aware that greater regional and international cooperation will be needed to ensure broad access to research reactors, owing to the fact that older research reactors are being replaced by fewer multi-purpose reactors, resulting in a drop in the number of operational reactors and noting with appreciation the Secretariat's integrated and systematic support to countries embarking on their first research reactor project,
- (t) Noting with concern that the 38 TRIGA reactors worldwide would be adversely affected by the inability of the sole supplier of TRIGA fuel to guarantee a long-term supply of this fuel due to a weak business case,
- (u) Noting with appreciation the efforts to develop instruments for monitoring surface radioactivity and provide services to requesting Member States for the mapping of their land,
- (v) Acknowledging the need for increasing the capacity of Member States for using advanced nuclear techniques in disease – including cancer – management, and aware of the need to develop performance indicators for measuring such capacity,
- (w) Noting that the Agency has compiled and disseminated isotope data on aquifers and rivers worldwide and is addressing links between climate change, rising food and energy costs and the global economic crisis, with the aim of assisting decision-makers in adopting better practices for integrated water resources management and planning,
- (x) Noting with appreciation the fellowships and training sponsored by the IAEA Nobel Peace Prize Cancer and Nutrition Fund to improve cancer control and child nutrition in the developing world, and
- (y) Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Secretariat, together with Member States, under the programme and budget for 2014-15, to allocate sufficient resources to renovate the

Agency's nuclear applications laboratories at Seibersdorf with facilities and equipment that are fully fit-for-purpose and to ensure that maximum benefits in terms of capacity building and technology enhancement are made available to Member States, particularly developing countries,

1. Requests the Director General, in conformity with the Statute, to continue to pursue, in consultation with Member States, the Agency's activities in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications, with special emphasis on supporting the development of nuclear applications in Member States with a view to strengthening infrastructures and fostering science, technology and engineering for meeting sustainable growth and development needs of Member States in a safe manner;
2. Requests the Secretariat to fully utilize the capacities of Member State institutions through appropriate mechanisms in order to expand the extent that nuclear sciences and applications are utilized to achieve socio-economic benefits and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
3. Underlines the importance of facilitating effective programmes in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications aimed at pooling and further improving the scientific and technological capabilities of Member States through coordinated research projects (CRPs) within the Agency and between the Agency and Member States and through direct assistance, and urges the Secretariat to further strengthen capacity-building for Member States, particularly through interregional, regional and national training courses and fellowship training in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications, and expanding the scope and outreach of coordinated research activities (CRAs);
4. Recognizes the importance of and endorses Secretariat activities that meet the objective of fostering sustainable development and protecting the environment;
5. Urges the Secretariat to continue implementing efforts that contribute to greater understanding and a well-balanced perspective of the role of nuclear science and technology in sustainable global development, including the Kyoto commitments, and future efforts to address climate change;
6. Welcomes all contributions announced by Member States, including the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, which is designed to raise US\$ 100 million as extrabudgetary contributions to IAEA activities by 2015, and encourages all States in a position to do so to make additional contributions;
4. Calls upon the Secretariat to continue to address identified priority needs and requirements of Member States in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications, including the use of the SIT to establish tsetse-free zones and for combating malaria-transmitting mosquitoes and the Mediterranean fruit fly, the unique applications of isotopes to track the global uptake by the oceans of carbon dioxide and the resulting acidification effects on marine ecosystems, the use of isotopes and radiation in groundwater management and applications relating to agriculture such as crop improvement and management in light of climate change, human health, including drug development and additional concrete efforts through PACT and in the use of cyclotrons, research reactors and accelerators for the production of radiopharmaceuticals, the development of novel materials, including the treatment of waste water, flue gases and other pollutants resulting from industrial activities, using radiation technology;
5. Urges the Secretariat to explore the use of mobile electron accelerators for radiation technology applications and facilitate field demonstrations in interested Member States;
6. Recognizes the Agency's unique capabilities in contributing to global efforts to protect the marine environment, and appreciates the Secretariat's efforts in convening the 2013 Scientific

Forum, “The Blue Planet: Nuclear Applications for a Sustainable Marine Environment”, to highlight this important aspect of the Agency’s work;

7. Recognizes the progress made in the establishment of the Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre at the IAEA Environment Laboratories in Monaco, which coordinates and carries out activities for helping to develop a more comprehensive understanding of the global effects of ocean acidification, and welcomes the significant financial and in-kind support for the Centre provided by a number of Member States under the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative;

8. Requests the Secretariat, in collaboration with interested Member States, to continue with the development of appropriate instruments and make available, to requesting Member States, services for the rapid and economic mapping of radioactivity on the Earth’s surface;

9. Urges the Secretariat to continue its cooperative work with other international initiatives, including the high-level group on the security of supply of medical radioisotopes established by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency, and to continue to implement activities that will contribute to securing and supplementing the molybdenum-99 / technetium -99m production capacity, including in developing countries, in an effort to ensure the security of supplies of molybdenum-99 to users worldwide;

13. Requests the Secretariat, upon request, to provide technical support to emerging national and regional efforts to establish and support non-HEU based molybdenum-99 production capabilities in interested Member States, including LEU based production and the direct production of technetium 99m using cyclotrons;

14. Requests the Secretariat to work actively together with interested Member States and international organizations to address the generation and release of xenon radioisotopes at the source;

15. Requests the Secretariat to foster regional and international efforts in ensuring wide access to existing multi-purpose research reactors in order to increase research reactor operations and utilization, and further requests the Secretariat to facilitate safe, effective and sustainable operation of these facilities;

16. Urges the Secretariat to continue to assist Member States considering their first research reactor with systematic, comprehensive and appropriately graded infrastructure development to help Member State organizations make informed decisions that ensure the strategic viability and enduring sustainability of these projects;

17. Encourages the Secretariat to continue cooperating with the World Nuclear University (WNU) biennial School on Radioisotopes and to enhance its support for the participation of applicants from developing countries;

18. Requests the Secretariat to assist interested Member States in developing safety infrastructure and in establishing regional training and education centres in their regions, where they do not exist, for the specialized training of nuclear and radiological experts, and requests the Secretariat to take advantage of qualified instructors from developing countries in this regard;

19. Urges the Secretariat to continue to engage with stakeholders and to encourage the international fuel supply industry to ensure uninterrupted and adequate supplies of research reactor fuels, including TRIGA fuel;

20. Requests the Secretariat to strengthen the Agency’s activities in the area of fusion science and technology;

21. Calls for the support of the Agency in setting guidelines for the adoption of advanced techniques and equipment in radiation medicine in developing Member States;
22. Requests the Secretariat to take note of conclusions and recommendations of the Technical Meeting to discuss the future of nuclear medicine and diagnostic imaging titled '*The Future of Nuclear Medicine and Diagnostic Imaging*' held in Vienna, Austria from 5 to 9 May 2014, and to prioritize them for future activities;
23. Requests the Secretariat to continue providing assistance with capacity-building for quality assurance in radiopharmaceutical development and disseminating radiation technology guidelines based on international quality assurance standards;
24. Recognizes FAO's commitment to the Arrangements for the Joint FAO/IAEA Division and FAO's Strategic Framework for 2010-2019, which provides a solid foundation for the strengthening and broadening of collaboration with, inter alia, the IAEA;
25. Requests the Secretariat to take note of the conclusions of the *IAEA International Symposium on Understanding Moderate Malnutrition in Children for Effective Interventions*, held in Vienna, Austria from 26 – 29 May 2014 and to ensure that it takes into account the range of agencies working in the area of malnutrition, and to avoid multiple, parallel actions to treat malnutrition;
26. Requests the Secretariat to initiate, in collaboration with FAO and Member States, R&D on the possible use of nuclear techniques as a component of an integrated approach for combating locusts and to provide appropriate assistance to this end;
27. Requests the Secretariat to make efforts together with Member States in developing industrial irradiation facilities such as electron accelerator and its accessories for use in, inter alia, healthcare practices, crop improvement, food preservation, industrial applications, sanitization and sterilization, and further requests the provision of technical support for the use of research reactors in the production of radiopharmaceuticals and industrial radioisotopes;
28. Requests also that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken subject to the availability of resources; and
29. Recommends that the Secretariat report to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) regular session on the progress made in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications.

2.

Development of the sterile insect technique for the control or eradication of malaria-, dengue- and other disease-transmitting mosquitoes

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its resolution GC(44)/RES/24 on "Servicing Immediate Human Needs" and its resolutions GC(48)/RES/13.C and GC(52)/RES/12 on "Development of the Sterile Insect Technique for the Control or Eradication of Malaria-Transmitting Mosquitoes",
- (b) Taking note of the decisions taken by the Summit of the African Union at its Fifteenth Ordinary Session, held in Kampala, Uganda, on 25-27 July 2010, on the five-year review of the Abuja Call for Accelerated Action Towards Universal Access to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Services in Africa, reaffirming the commitments undertaken at the Special Summit on HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria, as well as under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Decade for Roll Back Malaria, and deciding to extend the Abuja Call for

Accelerated Action Towards Universal Access to HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Services (the Abuja Call) to 2015 to coincide with attainment of the MDGs,

- (c) Appreciating the important role of nuclear applications in addressing human needs,
- (d) Conscious that the work done by the Agency in the field of nuclear sciences and applications in the non-power sector contributes to sustainable development, especially with programmes aimed at enhancing the quality of life in various ways, including improving human health,
- (e) Recognizing the success of the area-wide integrated application of the sterile insect technique (SIT) in the eradication and/or suppression of tsetse flies, moths, fruit flies and other insects of economic importance,
- (f) Noting with concern that malaria, transmitted by mosquitoes, causes about 630 000 deaths a year and affects about 207 million people, mainly in Africa, where it is slowing down economic growth by 1.3% annually, thus constituting a major obstacle to poverty eradication in Africa,
- (g) Noting that the malaria parasite has continued to develop resistance to drugs and that mosquitoes have continued to develop resistance to insecticides, and that it is envisaged that the SIT would be used under specific conditions as an adjunct to other technologies, conforming to the WHO's roll-back strategy, including integrated vector management, of not relying on any single approach to control malaria,
- (h) Noting with serious concern that mosquito-transmitted dengue has become in recent years a major international public health concern due to the increasing spread of invasive mosquito species, with 2.5 billion people living in areas where dengue viruses can be transmitted, and that insecticide-treated bed nets are not effective in combating dengue as the mosquito vectors are active during the day and other control tactics are urgently required,
- (i) Noting with concern an increase of mosquito-transmitted chikungunya in the Latin American region, and that currently there is no treatment available for this mosquito-borne disease,
- (j) Noting that the Thematic Plan for the Development and Application of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) and Related Genetic and Biological Control Methods for Disease Transmitting Mosquitoes organized by the Agency and held in Vienna from 16 to 20 June 2014 recommended that the Agency invest in supporting the control of the mosquito vector species through continuous funding of the development of the SIT and other related genetic and environment-friendly methods,
- (k) Noting that the suppression of disease-transmitting mosquitoes using the SIT will be suitable mostly in urban areas, where aerial spraying with insecticides is prohibited or not indicated, and that an area-wide approach is required, which represents a novel and potentially powerful supplement to existing community-based programmes,
- (l) Welcoming the fact that R&D on malaria and other disease-transmitting mosquitoes, which commenced with the inauguration of the Agency's mosquito laboratory in Seibersdorf on 26 June 2003, continued during 2012-2013,
- (m) Taking note of the prioritization of the renovation of the Insect Pest Control Laboratory in Seibersdorf within the ReNuAL Strategy – *Strategy for the Renovation of the Nuclear Sciences and Applications Laboratories in Seibersdorf* (GOV/INF/2014/11),

- (n) Noting with appreciation the interest shown by some donors in and their support for R&D on the SIT for combating malaria-, dengue- and other disease-transmitting mosquitoes, and
- (o) Acknowledging with appreciation the support given by the Agency to development of the SIT for the control of malaria, dengue- and other disease-transmitting mosquitoes as outlined in the report by the Director General in document GC(56)/7, Annex 1,
1. Requests the Agency to continue and strengthen, through the activities mentioned above, the research, both in the laboratory and in the field, required to use the SIT for the management of malaria-, dengue- and other disease-transmitting mosquitoes;
 2. Requests the Agency to increasingly involve developing Member States' scientific and research institutes in the research programme in order to ensure their participation, leading to ownership by the affected countries;
 3. Requests the Agency to increase efforts to develop and transfer more efficient sex separation systems that allow complete removal of the female mosquitoes in production facilities and to develop cost-effective methods to release and monitor sterile males in the field;
 4. Further requests the Agency to allocate adequate resources and to attract extrabudgetary funds so as to enable an expansion of the mosquito research programme, laboratory/office space and staffing;
 5. Requests the Agency to strengthen capacity building and networking in Latin America, Asia and Africa through regional TC projects and to support field projects against *Aedes* and *Anopheles* mosquitoes through national TC projects for assessing the potential of the SIT as an efficient control tactic for disease-transmitting mosquitoes;
 6. Invites the Agency to act upon the recommendation made by the experts of the Thematic Plan for the Development and Application of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT) and Related Genetic and Biological Control Methods for Disease Transmitting Mosquitoes organized by Agency in Vienna in June 2014 to invest in supporting the control of the mosquito vector species through continuous funding of the development of the SIT and related genetic and environment-friendly methods;
 7. Calls on Member States to support the renovation of the Insect Pest Control Laboratory in Seibersdorf and make financial contributions in support of its research programme;
 8. Requests the Secretariat to continue to solicit extrabudgetary resources, including through the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, so as to enable increased efforts to be made in validating in the field the SIT package for disease-transmitting mosquitoes through an operational project in the field; and
 9. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its sixtieth session (2016).

3.

Support to the African Union's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC)

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on support to the African Union's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC),

- (b) Recognizing that the main objective of AU-PATTEC is to eradicate tsetse flies and trypanosomosis by creating sustainable tsetse- and trypanosomosis-free areas, using various suppression and eradication techniques, while ensuring that the reclaimed land areas are sustainably and economically exploited and hence contributing to poverty alleviation and food security,
- (c) Recognizing that tsetse fly and trypanosomosis suppression and eradication programmes are complex and logistically demanding activities which require flexible, innovative and adaptable approaches in the provision of technical support,
- (d) Recognizing that tsetse flies and the trypanosomosis problem which they cause are increasing and constitute one of the greatest constraints on the African continent's socio-economic development, affecting the health of humans and livestock, limiting sustainable rural development and thus causing increased poverty and food insecurity,
- (e) Recognizing that trypanosomosis claims tens of thousands of human lives and millions of livestock every year and threatens over 60 million people in rural communities in 37 African countries, most of which are Agency Member States,
- (f) Recognizing the importance of the development of more efficient livestock production systems in rural communities affected by tsetse flies and trypanosomosis in order to reduce poverty and hunger and to form the basis for food security and socio-economic development,
- (g) Recalling decisions AHG/Dec.156 (XXXVI) and AHG/Dec. 169 (XXXVII) of the Heads of State and Government of the then Organization of African Unity (now African Union) to free Africa of tsetse flies and on a plan of action for implementing AU-PATTEC,
- (h) Recognizing the upstream work of the Agency under its Joint FAO/IAEA Programme in developing the sterile insect technique (SIT) against tsetse flies and providing assistance through field projects, supported from the Agency's Technical Cooperation Fund, on integrating tsetse SIT into Member States' efforts to address the tsetse fly and trypanosomosis problem in a sustainable manner,
- (i) Cognizant that the SIT is a proven technique for the creation of tsetse-free zones when integrated with other control techniques and when applied within an area-wide integrated pest management (AW-IPM) approach,
- (j) Welcoming the continuing close collaboration of the Secretariat with AU-PATTEC, in consultation with other mandated specialized UN organizations, in raising awareness regarding the tsetse fly and trypanosomosis problem, organizing regional training courses and providing, through the Agency's Technical Cooperation Programme and Regular Budget Programme, operational assistance to field project activities, as well as advice regarding project management and policy and strategy development in support of national and sub-regional AU-PATTEC projects,
- (k) Welcoming the adoption of the AU-PATTEC Strategic Plan for the period 2012-2018 on 12 December 2012 and looking forward to its effective implementation,
- (l) Welcoming the progress made by AU-PATTEC in increasingly involving – besides international organizations like the Agency, FAO and WHO – also NGOs and the private sector in the concerted effort to create and expand zones that are free of the tsetse and trypanosomosis (T&T) problem and to foster sustainable agriculture and rural development (SARD),

- (m) Welcoming the progress made under the Ethiopian Southern Rift Valley Tsetse Eradication Project (STEP) and the progress made in the Agency-supported tsetse eradication project in Senegal,
- (n) Appreciative of the contributions made by various Members States and UN specialized agencies in support of addressing the T&T problem in West Africa, especially the contributions made by the United States of America through the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI) in support of projects for T&T control in Senegal and Burkina Faso,
- (o) Acknowledging the continued close collaboration of the Secretariat and the International Centre of Research and Development for Livestock in Subhumid Zones (CIRDES) in Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso, the first IAEA Collaborating Centre in Africa for “The Use of the Sterile Insect Technique for Area-Wide Integrated Management of Tsetse Fly Populations”,
- (p) Welcoming the efforts made by the Agency’s Department of Technical Cooperation and the Joint FAO/IAEA Division in support of AU-PATTEC,
- (q) Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretariat to address and eliminate obstacles to applying the SIT against tsetse flies in African Member States through applied research and methods development, both in-house and through the Agency’s coordinated research project mechanism, and
- (r) Acknowledging the continued support given to AU-PATTEC by the Agency as outlined in the report submitted by the Director General in document GC(58)/9, Annex 2,
1. Urges the Secretariat to continue assigning high priority to agricultural development in Member States and redouble its efforts to build capacity and further develop the techniques for integrating the SIT with other control techniques in creating tsetse-free zones in sub-Saharan Africa;
 2. Calls upon Member States to strengthen the provision of technical, financial and material support to African States in their efforts to create tsetse-free zones, while stressing the importance of a needs-driven approach to applied research and methods development and validation for serving operational field projects;
 3. Requests the Secretariat, in cooperation with Member States and other partners, to maintain funding through the Regular Budget and the Technical Cooperation Fund for consistent assistance to operational SIT field projects and to strengthen its support for R&D and technology transfer to African Member States in order to complement their efforts to create and subsequently expand tsetse-free zones;
 4. Requests the Secretariat to support Member States through technical cooperation projects on baseline data collection and management and the development of full project proposals with priority given to the identification and eradication of isolated tsetse fly populations;
 5. Encourages the Agency’s Department of Technical Cooperation and the Joint FAO/IAEA Division to continue working closely with AU-PATTEC in the agreed areas of collaboration as specified in the Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union Commission and the Agency signed in November 2009;
 6. Stresses the need for continued harmonized, synergetic efforts by the Agency and other international partners, particularly FAO and WHO, with the aim of supporting the African Union Commission and Member States through the provision of guidance and quality assurance in planning and implementing sound and viable national and sub-regional AU-PATTEC projects;

7. Requests the Agency and other partners to strengthen capacity-building in Member States for informed decision-making regarding the choice of T&T strategies and the cost-effective integration of SIT operations in area-wide integrated pest management (AW-IPM) campaigns;
8. Urges the Secretariat and other partners to continue capacity building and to explore the possibilities of private-public partnership for the establishment and operation of tsetse mass rearing centres for providing cost-effectively large numbers of sterile male flies to different field programmes;
9. Encourages the countries that have selected a T&T strategy with an SIT component to focus initially on the field activities, including releases of sterile males imported from mass production centres as in the case of the successful eradication project in Senegal;
10. Encourages the Agency's Department of Technical Cooperation and the Joint FAO/IAEA Division to continue to support AU-PATTEC; and
11. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) regular session.

4.

Plan for producing potable water economically using small and medium-sized nuclear reactors

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(57)/RES/12 and previous General Conference resolutions on strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications,
- (b) Recognizing that sufficient and clean potable water supplies for all mankind are of vital importance, as emphasized in Agenda 21 of the Rio Summit on Development and Environment, held in 1992, and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio +20), held in June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and most recently, in 2013, reaffirmed at the twenty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations General Assembly on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation,
- (c) Noting that potable water shortages are of growing concern in many regions of the world, due to population growth, increased urbanization and industrialization and the effects of climate change,
- (d) Underlining the urgent need for regional and international cooperation in helping to solve the serious problem of potable water shortages, particularly through the desalination of seawater,
- (e) Recognizing that a number of Member States have expressed their interest in participating in activities relating to seawater desalination using nuclear energy,
- (f) Noting that seawater desalination using nuclear energy has been successfully demonstrated through various projects in some Member States both for drinking water and for plant operated service water and is generally cost-effective, while recognizing that the economics of implementation will depend on site-specific factors,

- (g) Taking note with appreciation of the different activities carried out by the Secretariat in cooperation with interested Member States and international organizations, as outlined in the report of the Director General contained in document GC(58)/18,
 - (h) Taking note of the recent enhancement in the scope of the Technical Working Group on Nuclear Desalination (TWG-ND), to encompass integrated water resources management and more specifically the efficient use of water in nuclear facilities,
 - (i) Noting with appreciation the activities carried out by the Secretariat in developing a report that provides generic guidance on cogeneration options and assesses the economics associated with such options (to be published in 2015), and technical reports on “Opportunities for Cogeneration Using Nuclear Energy” and “Industrial Applications of Nuclear Energy” (submitted for publication in 2014),
 - (j) Noting also that a technical meeting for the users of the IAEA desalination economic evaluation programme DEEP was held in May 2014, and that, based on the feedback of participants, a new version (DEEP 5.1) is to be released in December 2014,
 - (k) Noting that a training workshop on ‘Water Management in Nuclear Power Plants’ using the Secretariat’s Water Management Programme WAMP software was held in May 2014 in Vienna to exchange information and good practices relating to strategies that help reduce water use in nuclear power plants (NPPs),
 - (l) Noting that a new Coordinated Research Project (CRP) on the Application of Advanced Low Temperature Desalination Systems to Support NPPs and Non-electric Applications has been launched in 2014,
 - (m) Recalling with appreciation that the Agency has established a programme to assist developing countries in addressing issues concerning economics, safety, reliability and technical measures for proliferation resistance in the application of small and medium-sized nuclear reactors (SMRs) for the production of potable water,
 - (n) Noting the results of technical meetings and regional and national training workshops organized by the Secretariat to disseminate information and strengthen skills relating to non-electric applications of nuclear energy, including seawater desalination, and to efficiency improvement using cogeneration options, and
 - (o) Taking note of the efforts of the Director General in soliciting additional funds for nuclear desalination,
1. Requests the Director General to continue consultations and strengthen interactions with interested Member States, the competent organizations of the United Nations system, regional development bodies and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in activities relating to seawater desalination using nuclear energy;
 2. Encourages the TWG-ND to continue its functions as a forum for advice and review on nuclear desalination activities;
 3. Stresses the need for international co-operation in the planning and implementation of nuclear desalination demonstration programmes through national and regional projects open for the participation of any interested country;
 4. Requests the Director General, subject to the availability of resources to:

- (a) encourage and facilitate technical meetings between technology users and developers to assess and evaluate cogeneration options for using nuclear power for seawater desalination that would enhance a common understanding of the needs and requirements of each side; and
 - (b) continue to hold regional training workshops and technical meetings and to use other available mechanisms for disseminating information on nuclear desalination and water management using SMRs and to undertake further activities aimed at better establishing how existing reactors may offer options for cogeneration;
5. Invites the Director General to raise funds from extrabudgetary sources in order to catalyze and contribute to the implementation of all Agency activities relating to nuclear desalination and cogeneration, and the development of innovative SMRs;
6. Requests the Director General to note the high priority given by interested Member States to the nuclear desalination of seawater in the process of preparing the Agency's Programme and Budget; and
7. Further requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its sixtieth (2016) regular session under an appropriate agenda item and thereafter every two years.

5.

Strengthening the support to Member States in food and agriculture

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its resolutions GC(56)/RES/12.A.4, GC(54)/RES/10.A.4 and GC(52)/RES/12.A.5 on "Strengthening the support to Member States in food and agriculture" and its resolution GC(51)/RES/14 on "Strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications",
- (b) Recognizing the central role of agricultural development in accelerating progress towards several of the key Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger,
- (c) Recognizing that the major global trends that will frame agricultural development over the medium term include: rising food demand, lingering food insecurity, malnutrition, and the impact of climate change,
- (d) Noting that, according to the FAO publication "The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013", globally 842 million people – 12 per cent of the global population – were unable to meet their dietary energy requirements in 2011-2013, and the vast majority of hungry people – 827 million – live in developing regions,
- (e) Noting the benefits from the peaceful application of nuclear techniques in food and agriculture, and the importance of making appropriate technologies available, particularly to developing Member States,
- (f) Appreciating the work of the Joint Division of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (the Joint FAO/IAEA Division) dedicated to the development and application of nuclear and related techniques in food and agriculture, and welcoming the reaffirmation of the commitment of both organizations to the long-standing partnership between the two organizations through the

signing by the Agency and FAO in 2013 of revised arrangements regarding the work of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division,

(g) Noting that this year marks the 50th anniversary of the cooperation and partnership between the FAO and the Agency, and affirming the synergy and contribution of this unique partnership through the Joint FAO/IAEA Division to global food security and sustainable agriculture development,

(h) Noting that the new Strategic Framework of FAO focuses on five Strategic Objectives, streamlining its priorities, results and resource allocation to accelerate the eradication of hunger, malnutrition, poverty, and the sustainable use of natural resources,

(i) Expressing appreciation for the work undertaken by the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratories in Seibersdorf and noting the importance of fit-for-purpose laboratories that comply with health and safety standards and have the appropriate infrastructure,

(j) Commending the Secretariat on the effective support provided to Botswana, Ethiopia and Côte d'Ivoire in diagnosing and controlling peste des petits ruminants and African swine fever, and to Myanmar and Mongolia in containing the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in 2013-2014, hence reducing trade disruptions,

(k) Noting with appreciation the eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly (medfly) from 300 000 hectares in Guatemala, facilitating the export of fresh fruit and vegetables to the United States of America and other high-value medfly-free international markets,

(l) Applauding the support provided by the Agency to the African Union's Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomosis Eradication Campaign (AU-PATTEC), which is making excellent progress in eradicating tsetse flies from the Niayes region of Senegal and is fostering the suppression of tsetse flies and the disease they transmit in several affected Member States, including 10 000 km² of the Southern Rift Valley in Ethiopia, permitting an increase of productive livestock and opening up opportunities for sustainable agricultural and rural development and thereby benefiting thousands of farmers,

(m) Appreciating the major achievement of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division and the Agency's Technical Cooperation Programme in developing mutant wheat varieties with resistance to Ug99, a black stem rust disease of wheat,

(n) Commending the Agency and FAO on jointly providing Achievement Awards and Outstanding Achievement Awards to plant breeders and institutes in Member States for exceptional achievements in mutation breeding and their contributions to global food security, and congratulating all winners on their achievements and the impacts,

(o) Commending the Agency on its key role in the post-rinderpest era, including its contributions to the sequestration of the rinderpest virus from diagnostic and vaccine production and storage facilities and to the maintenance of global diagnostic capabilities and expertise, and on its support in building national and regional capacity, improving epidemiological studies and data management and setting up pertinent networks to combat and eliminate other livestock and zoonotic diseases,

(p) Commending the Agency on its exemplary role in the enhancement of nuclear emergency response in the field of food and agriculture and on its adaptation of nuclear and related technologies in that connection,

- (q) Applauding the commencement of new demand-driven R&D work at the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratories in Seibersdorf on the development of the sterile insect technique (SIT) for disease-transmitting mosquitoes, the use of isotopic techniques in food forensics, traceability and contaminant control to improve food safety and quality, the investigation of irradiated animal vaccines, and the application of stable isotopes as tracing technologies and in enhancing animal disease diagnostic applications,
- (r) Applauding the support of the Secretariat to 65 African, Asian, European and Latin American countries in the development of soil conservation strategies using fallout radionuclide (FRN) techniques to ensure sustainable agricultural production and to mitigate the impacts of climate change,
- (s) Welcoming the initiation of new demand-driven research activities on the development of communication and visualization tools to improve decision-making in agricultural water management in Africa, and
- (t) Recognizing that the demand from Member States for technical assistance in the area of nuclear applications in food and agriculture remains high, as evidenced by the scientific and technical support of the Joint FAO/IAEA Division for more than 280 national, regional and interregional technical cooperation projects and 33 coordinated research projects,
1. Urges the Secretariat to further expand, in an integrated and holistic manner, its efforts to address, inter alia, food insecurity in Member States and to further increase its contribution to raising agricultural productivity and sustainability through the development and integrated application of nuclear science and technology;
 2. Encourages the Secretariat, and in particular the Joint FAO/IAEA Division, to continue playing its unique role in strengthening the capacity of Member States in the use of nuclear and related techniques to improve food security and sustainable agriculture through international cooperation in research, training and outreach activities;
 3. Urges the Secretariat to address the impacts of climate change on food and agriculture through the use of nuclear technologies, with priority on adaptation to and mitigation of the effects of climate change, including, in soil and water management, through the establishment of benchmark research sites around the world, and requests the Secretariat to carry out new activities for addressing the climate change challenges under the thematic heading of ‘climate-smart agriculture’;
 4. Urges the Joint FAO/IAEA Division to continue developing laboratory networks in order to strengthen support for the control and eradication of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) (e.g. VETLAB) and for food safety, including the application of appropriate and competitive nuclear and non-nuclear techniques in animal health and food safety, and, with the participation of multiple stakeholders, to strengthen national programmes and enhance laboratory networks;
 5. Encourages the Joint FAO/IAEA Division, including the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratories in Seibersdorf, to continue its valuable work in the provision of demand-driven training and services and in applied R&D;
 6. Requests the Secretariat to work towards the renewal of the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratories in Seibersdorf, in conjunction with the other programmatic entities of the laboratories of the Department of Nuclear Sciences and Applications, in order to ensure that fit-for-purpose laboratories will also in future be optimally positioned to assist Member States’ research and development activities;

7. Urges the Secretariat to continue strengthening its activities in the area of food and agriculture through interregional, regional and national capacity building initiatives, and to further expedite the sustainable transfer of technology to developing Member States;
8. Expresses appreciation for the financial and extrabudgetary contributions made by Member States and other stakeholders in support of, inter alia, the food and agriculture programme of the Agency, and encourages Member States to contribute, particularly through the Peaceful Uses Initiative, to food and agriculture activities, and to continue supporting these activities by funding projects that will further enhance agricultural productivity while protecting increasingly scarce natural resources;
9. Urges the Secretariat to further strengthen its efforts to seek extrabudgetary funding for infrastructure and equipment improvement and modernization of the Seibersdorf laboratories, especially the FAO/IAEA Agriculture and Biotechnology Laboratories, so as to enable these to meet the growing and continuously evolving needs of Member States, and specifically encourages Member State contributions in support of the ReNuAL project;
10. Urges the Secretariat, in its resource mobilization efforts for the ReNuAL project, to draw on the extensive experience of the FAO in mobilizing extrabudgetary resources, and encourages the Secretariat to have relevant FAO staff work closely with Agency staff in these efforts;
11. Encourages the Secretariat to further strengthen its partnership with FAO and to continue adjusting and adapting its technology development, capacity building and technology transfer services in response to Member States' demands and needs in food and agriculture, especially in light of the new FAO Strategic Objectives;
12. Appreciates the continuing activities of the Secretariat in relation to nuclear and radiological emergency preparedness and response, especially in the areas of agricultural countermeasures and remediation strategies to mitigate immediate and longer-term effects arising from radionuclide contamination, and urges the Secretariat to develop technologies, manuals, protocols and guidance to strengthen the capacity of Member States to deal with radionuclide contamination in the area of food and agriculture;
13. Encourages the Joint FAO/IAEA Division to continue responding to the major global trends framing agricultural development in order to ensure to the maximum extent possible an increased resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises in agriculture, including the adaptation to and mitigation of the effects of climate change;
14. Urges the Secretariat to further strengthen its effort to seek extrabudgetary funding for strengthening its research activities in the preparedness and response to nuclear emergencies, with a particular focus on the area of food and agriculture; and
15. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its sixtieth (2016) regular session.

6.

Renovation of the Agency's Nuclear Applications Laboratories at Seibersdorf

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling paragraph 9 of resolution GC(55)/RES/12.A.1, in which the General Conference called upon the Secretariat to make efforts, together with Member States, to modernize the Agency's Nuclear Applications (NA) Laboratories at Seibersdorf, thus ensuring maximum benefits to Member States, particularly developing ones,
- (b) Further recalling additional resolutions requiring that the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf be fully fit-for-purpose (such as resolution GC(56)/RES/12.A.2, concerning the development of the sterile insect technique for the eradication and/or suppression of malaria-transmitting mosquitoes; resolution GC(57)/RES/12.A.3, concerning support to the African Union's Pan African tsetse and trypanosomosis eradication campaign (AU-PATTEC); resolution GC(56)/RES/12.A.4, on strengthening the support to Member States in food and agriculture; resolution GC(57)/RES/9.13, regarding nuclear and radiological incident and emergency preparedness and response; and resolution GC(57)/RES/11, relating to the strengthening of the Agency's technical cooperation activities),
- (c) Recognizing the growing applications, with economic and environmental benefits, of nuclear and radiation technologies in a wide variety of areas, the vital role that the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf play in the demonstration of new technologies and in their deployment in Member States, and the dramatic increase in associated training courses and provision of technical services during recent years,
- (d) Acknowledging with appreciation the worldwide leading role of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf in the establishment of global laboratory networks in several areas, such as the animal disease control networks supported through the Peaceful Uses Initiative (PUI), the African Renaissance Fund (ARF) initiative and numerous other initiatives,
- (e) Further recognizing that the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf are in urgent need of modernization in order to respond to the evolving range and complexity of the requests submitted to them and the growing demands of Member States and keep pace with increasingly rapid technological developments,
- (f) Emphasizing the importance of fit-for-purpose laboratories that comply with health and safety standards and that have the appropriate infrastructure,
- (g) Supporting the Director General's initiative regarding the modernization of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf, announced in his statement at the fifty-sixth regular session of the General Conference,
- (h) Recalling resolution GC(56)/RES/12.A.5, and specifically paragraph 4, in which the General Conference requested the Secretariat "to develop a strategic overarching plan of action for the modernization of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf, provide a concept and methodology for the short-, medium- and long-term modernization programme and outline the vision and future role for each of the eight NA laboratories",
- (i) Further recalling the report of the Director General to the Board of Governors (GC(57)/INF/11), mapping out activities and services of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf aimed at benefiting Member States and other stakeholders, quantifying projected future needs of and demands by Member States and identifying current and anticipated future gaps,

- (j) Welcoming the Director General's report to the Board of Governors on the Strategy for the Renovation of the Nuclear Sciences and Applications Laboratories in Seibersdorf as contained in GOV/INF/2014/11, which outlines the necessary elements and resource requirements for assuring fit-for-purpose laboratories, known as the ReNuAL project, to be implemented from 2014-2017 within a €31 million target budget, and the Addendum to the Strategy as contained in GOV/INF/2014/11/Add.1, which provides an update to the Strategy defining the additional elements as contained in paragraph 15 of the Strategy, known as ReNuAL Plus (ReNuAL+), and the Agency's efforts to establish biosafety level 3 laboratory capabilities,
- (k) Noting the establishment of a Project Board, feasibility studies, and the 'Friends of ReNuAL' mechanism for resource mobilization, as called for in the previous resolution GC(57)/RES/12.A.6, and further noting that the Project Management Team will be drawn, where appropriate, from the ECAS project management group in 2015, and looking forward to appropriate allocations in future biennia,
- (l) Recalling as noted in paragraph (k) of resolution GC(57)/RES/12.A.6, the recommendation of the Agency's Standing Advisory Group on Nuclear Applications (SAGNA), that construction under the ReNuAL project should begin no later than the end of 2014 so as to take advantage of the lessons learned from the ECAS (Enhancing the Capabilities of the Safeguards Analytical Services) project and of the project management structure that is currently in place,
- (m) Noting that one of the lessons learned from the ECAS project is the importance of a focused resource mobilization strategy,
- (n) Noting with appreciation that the implementation of the Project has been initiated with an initial €2.6 million as provided for in the IAEA 2014-2015 Programme and Budget, and
- (o) Welcoming the financial contributions for the implementation of the ReNuAL project made by Japan, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States of America to the total amount of approximately € 960,000 and the cost-free experts provided by China and the United States of America and the intention expressed by the Government of Germany at the Board of Governors in September 2014 to make voluntary contributions to further support the full implementation of the project.
1. Stresses the need, in conformity with its Statute, for the Agency to continue pursuing adaptive R&D activities in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications where the Agency has a comparative advantage, and to retain its focus on capacity-building initiatives and the provision of technical services so as to meet the basic sustainable development needs of Member States;
 2. Requests the Secretariat to strive to ensure that, commensurate with the prominence of the NA Laboratories at Seibersdorf within the Agency, the urgent needs and projected future demands of Member States as regards the services of those laboratories are met within the overall funding target for the renovation project;
 3. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to implement the key recommendations of SAGNA as regards prioritization of the redesign and expansion of infrastructure, including buildings, safety and security arrangements and administration;
 4. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to explore the possibilities of extrabudgetary funding from non-traditional donors, and to assess the potential for collaboration with the private sector,

within the Agency's financial and administrative rules and regulations, with a view to the establishment of low- or no-cost arrangements for equipment acquisition;

5. Calls on the Secretariat to establish a project specific resource mobilization strategy and the appointment of a resource mobilization officer;

6. Further calls on the Secretariat to develop thematic packages that will match the interest of the potential donors with the needs of the project;

7. Invites Member States to make financial commitments and contributions, as well as in-kind contributions in a timely manner, to ensure that that construction begins as soon as possible, and to provide the appropriate resource flow, so as to complete the ReNuAL project by 2017, and further invites Member States to make the appropriate contributions to support the completion of the renovation of the Nuclear Applications Laboratories in Seibersdorf, as provided for in the addendum to the Strategy for the Renovation of the Nuclear Applications Laboratories in Seibersdorf, as contained in GOV/INF/2014/11;

8. Encourages the 'Friends of ReNuAL' and all Member States to continue to support the implementation of the project; and

9. Requests the Director General to report to it on progress made in the implementation of this resolution at its fifty-ninth (2015) session.

B.

Nuclear power applications

1.

General

The General Conference,

(a) Recalling resolution GC(57)/RES/12 and previous General Conference resolutions on strengthening the Agency's activities related to nuclear science, technology and applications,

(b) Noting that the Agency's objectives as outlined in Article II of the Statute include "*to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world*",

(c) Noting also that the Agency's statutory functions include "*to encourage and assist research on, and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses*", "*to foster the exchange of scientific and technical information*" and "*to encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy*", including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of developing countries,

(d) Stressing that the availability of energy and access to it are vital to human development, while noting that the health of the planet's environment is a serious concern that must be regarded as a priority by all governments, including taking actions to reduce pollution and waste, and to address the risk of global climate change, and recognizing that Member States pursue different ways to achieve energy security and climate protection goals,

(e) Taking note of the Secretariat's contributions to international discussions addressing global climate change, such as at the 19th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change (CoP-19), held in November 2013 in Warsaw, Poland, and in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),

(f) Noting that significant concerns over energy resource availability, the environment and energy security suggest that a wide variety of energy options needs to be addressed in a holistic manner in order to ensure that they are competitive, environmentally benign, safe, secure and affordable, so as to support sustainable economic growth in all countries,

(g) Taking note that nuclear power does not produce either air pollution or greenhouse gas emissions during normal operation, and recalling the concluding statement of the President of the St. Petersburg International Ministerial Conference on “*Nuclear Energy in the 21st Century*”, organized by the Agency in June 2013 and attended by 87 States and seven international organizations, that for many countries nuclear power is a proven, clean, safe, and economical technology that will play an increasingly important role in achieving energy security and sustainable development goals in the 21st century,

(h) Recognizing that the accident that occurred on 11 March 2011 at TEPCO’s Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Station, triggered by an extraordinary natural event, has shown the need for further improvements in nuclear safety, particularly for addressing extreme natural events, and in emergency preparedness and response,

(i) Acknowledging that each State has the right to decide its priorities and establish its national energy policy in accordance with its national requirements, taking into account relevant international obligations, and to use diverse portfolios of energy sources when pursuing its own way to achieving its energy security and climate protection goals,

(j) Noting that, following the Fukushima Daiichi accident, most States already engaged in nuclear power programmes prior to this accident and newcomer countries embarking on nuclear power programmes will continue to pursue their programmes, as they consider nuclear energy to be a viable option in meeting their energy needs and addressing climate change, while a few of those States and some other States decided, based on their own national assessments of nuclear energy benefits and risks, to phase out their nuclear power programmes or to continue not to use nuclear power,

(k) Recalling the International Conference on Fast Reactors and Related Fuel Cycles: Safe Technologies and Sustainable Scenarios (FR13), held in March 2013, in Paris, where participants reaffirmed their view that the development of innovative fast neutron systems and closed fuel cycles is regarded as a step towards a long-term sustainable energy supply, and the contribution that fast reactors can make to extending the lifetime of nuclear fuel resources and to an effective solution to nuclear waste management,

(l) Stressing that the use of nuclear power must be accompanied at all stages by commitments to and ongoing implementation of the highest standards of safety and security throughout the life of the power plants, and effective safeguards, consistent with States’ national legislation and respective international obligations, as well as the need to resolve the issues of managing radioactive waste, decommissioning and remediation in a safe and sustainable manner, and confirming the important role of science and technology in continuously addressing these challenges, particularly through innovations,

(m) Recalling the importance of human resource development, education and training and knowledge management and stressing the Agency’s unique experience and capacity to assist Member States in building their national capacities in nuclear power and its application, inter alia through its Technical Cooperation Programme,

- (n) Encouraging interested Member States, including both technology users and holders, to consider jointly the improving of innovations in nuclear reactors, fuel cycles and institutional approaches, such as in the framework of the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO),
- (o) Stressing also the essential role the Agency plays as an international forum for the exchange of information and experience on nuclear power plant (NPP) operation and for continuous improvement of this exchange among interested Member States, inter alia through the Nuclear Operator Organization Cooperation Forum held during regular sessions of the General Conference, while recognizing both the role of international organizations such as the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency, NGOs and multinational networks among operators, such as the World Association of Nuclear Operators (WANO), and the need to further strengthen the cooperation between the Agency and these organizations,
- (p) Recalling that launching a nuclear power programme requires the development and implementation of an appropriate infrastructure to ensure the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power in a sustained manner, and implementation of the highest standards of nuclear safety, taking into account relevant Agency standards and guidance and relevant international instruments, as well as a strong and long-term commitment of national authorities to creating and maintaining this infrastructure,
- (q) Noting the increasing number of technical cooperation projects, including the provision of assistance to Member States planning to introduce nuclear power generation in conducting energy studies to evaluate future energy options and in establishing appropriate technical, human, legal, regulatory and administrative infrastructure, and acknowledging the Agency's role in facilitating the safe, secure, sustainable and efficient use of nuclear power,
- (r) Noting also the organization of workshops by the Agency on vital topics related to nuclear power, such as technologies and economics, the competitiveness of nuclear power and other energy technologies, regional cooperation to support transitioning to sustainable nuclear energy, the development of the required infrastructure for the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power, desalination and other non-electrical uses of nuclear energy, advanced waste management approaches among which are partitioning and transmutation, the role of research reactors in the development of nuclear power programmes, and the training of many professionals from Member States through various regional and national courses,
- (s) Recognizing the difficulties in obtaining financing arising from the high capital costs of large NPPs and the obstacles they create in making nuclear power a viable and sustained option in meeting energy needs, in particular for developing countries,
- (t) Recognizing that smaller reactors could be better suited to the small electrical grids of many developing countries with less developed infrastructure, and that for some developed countries they could be one way to replace obsolete, ageing or high-carbon-emitting small and medium-sized power sources, but acknowledging that the size of nuclear reactors is a national decision that each Member State takes on the basis of its own needs and the size of its electrical grid,
- (u) Noting that small and medium-sized reactors (SMRs) could play a significant role in district heating, desalination and hydrogen production systems in future, and their potential for innovative energy systems,
- (v) Recognizing the role that safe, secure, reliably operated and well utilized research reactors can play in national, regional and international nuclear science and technology

programmes, including the support of advanced R&D in the fields of neutron science, fuel and materials testing, and education and training,

(w) Recognizing that the management of spent fuel and radioactive waste should avoid imposing undue burdens on future generations, and recognizing further that, while each State should, as far as is compatible with the safety of the management of such material, dispose of the radioactive waste it generates, in certain circumstances the safe and efficient management of spent fuel and radioactive waste might be fostered through agreements among States to use facilities in one of them for the benefit of all of them,

(x) Recognizing the need for collecting experience and developing adequate methods and techniques for decommissioning, environmental remediation and managing large volumes of radioactive waste, including contaminated water, resulting from legacy practices and severe radiological or nuclear accidents,

(y) Recognizing also the need for Member States to evaluate and manage the financial commitments that are necessary for planning and implementing radioactive waste management programmes, including disposal,

(z) Noting that the Secretariat is launching a new Agency integrated peer review service for radioactive waste and spent fuel management, decommissioning and remediation programmes that is to be called ARTEMIS,

(aa) Noting the increasing number of requests from Member States for advice on the exploration of uranium resources and on mining and milling for safe, secure and effective uranium production while minimizing the environmental impact, and acknowledging the importance of the Agency's assistance in this field,

(bb) Noting the challenges faced by the Secretariat in the administrative, financial, legal and technical aspects of the IAEA LEU bank to serve as a supply of last resort for nuclear power generation,

(cc) Noting also the functioning of the LEU reserve in Angarsk, Russian Federation, comprising 120 tons of LEU under the aegis of the Agency,

(dd) Aware of the availability of the American Assured Fuel Supply, a bank of approximately 230 tons of LEU, for responding to supply disruptions in countries pursuing peaceful civilian nuclear programmes,

(ee) Taking note of the “*Nuclear Technology Review 2014*” (GC(58)/INF/4) and its supplements, as well as of the report “*Strengthening the Agency's Activities related to Nuclear Science, Technology and Applications*” (GC(58)/18), prepared by the Secretariat, and

(ff) Acknowledging that the peaceful use of fusion energy can be advanced through increased international efforts and with the active collaboration of interested Member States and organizations in fusion-related projects, such as the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project, and aware of the 25th biennial IAEA Fusion Energy Conference (FEC 2014), to be held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, in October 2014,

1. Affirms the importance of the role of the Agency in facilitating, through international cooperation among interested Member States, the development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, including the specific application of the generation of electric power, in assisting these States in that regard, in fostering international cooperation and in disseminating to the public well-balanced information on nuclear energy;

2. Requests the Secretariat to continue cooperation with international initiatives such as UN-Energy, and to explore the possibility of cooperation with Sustainable Energy for All (SE4All), as well as of a dialogue forum for the benefit of Member States aimed at defining sustainable global and regional energy scenarios through application of a commonly acknowledged assessment methodology;
3. Encourages the Secretariat's efforts in providing information on nuclear energy's potential contribution to mitigating climate change, in advance of the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP21, to be held in Paris in 2015, and encourages the Secretariat to work directly with Member States upon request and to continue to extend its activities in these areas;
4. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to implement efforts that contribute to a greater understanding and a well-balanced picture of the role of nuclear science and technology in a global, sustainable development perspective;
5. Encourages the Secretariat to pursue its cooperation with relevant international cooperative frameworks supporting the responsible use of nuclear energy;
6. Taking note of the success of the Ministerial Conferences on nuclear power, organized by the Agency in Paris, Beijing and St. Petersburg, in 2005, 2009 and 2013 respectively, requests the Secretariat to organize the next such Ministerial Conference in 2017;
7. Underlines the importance of facilitating effective programmes in the areas of nuclear science, technology and applications related to nuclear power, aimed at pooling and further improving the scientific and technological capabilities of interested Member States through cooperation and coordinated research and development;
8. Stresses the importance, when planning and deploying nuclear energy, including nuclear power and related fuel cycle activities, of ensuring the highest standards of safety and emergency preparedness and response, including incorporating the lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi accident, security, non-proliferation, and environmental protection;
9. Requests the Secretariat to continue to pursue, in consultation with interested Member States, the Agency's activities in the areas of nuclear science and technology for nuclear power applications in Member States, with a view to strengthening infrastructures, including safety and security, and fostering science, technology and engineering, including capacity building via the utilization of existing research reactors;
10. Acknowledges the importance of the Agency's technical cooperation projects for assisting Member States in energy analysis and planning, and in establishing the infrastructures required for the safe, secure and efficient introduction and use of nuclear power, and encourages interested Member States to consider how they can further contribute in this field by enhancing the Agency's technical cooperation with developing countries;
11. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to enhance Member States' understanding as they seek to identify potential approaches to financing nuclear energy programmes, including radioactive waste management in a changing international financial landscape, and encourages interested Member States to work with the relevant financial institutions towards addressing financial issues related to the introduction of enhanced safety design and technologies for nuclear power;
12. Welcomes the upgrades, within the Department of Nuclear Energy, in January 2014, of the former Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Group (INIG) to the Nuclear Infrastructure Development Section (NIDS) and of the INPRO group to the INPRO Section;

13. Commends the Agency for the assistance and review services it provides to countries embarking on new nuclear power programmes and encourages these countries to use this assistance and these review services when planning and assessing the economics/socio-economics of their energy programmes, developing their national infrastructures for nuclear power and defining their long-term strategies for sustainable nuclear energy;
14. Encourages NIDS to pursue its activities integrating the Agency's assistance provided to countries embarking on new nuclear power programmes, such as the *Integrated Nuclear Infrastructure Review* (INIR) missions, and to continue updating important publications such as "*Milestones in the Development of a National Infrastructure for Nuclear Power*" (IAEA Nuclear Energy Series No. NG-G-3.1);
15. Welcomes the renewed mandate given to the Technical Working Group on Nuclear Power Infrastructure (TWG-NPI);
16. Encourages the Agency to continue to organize capacity building workshops on vital topics related to nuclear power (technologies and economics of nuclear power, development of required infrastructures for the safe, secure, sustainable and efficient use of nuclear power, etc.), while ensuring the widest possible participation of experts from all interested Member States;
17. Encourages the Secretariat to continue to foster regional and international collaboration and networking that expands access to research reactors, such as international user communities;
18. Encourages the Secretariat to inform Member States considering their first research reactor of the utility, economics, environmental protection, safety and security, reliability, proliferation resistance and waste management issues associated with such reactors and about international alternatives, and, on request, to assist decision makers in pursuing new reactor projects systematically and on the basis of robust, utilization-based strategic plans;
19. Urges the Secretariat to continue to provide guidance on all aspects of the research reactor life cycle including the development of ageing management programmes at both new and older research reactors, to ensure continuous improvements in safety and reliability, the sustainability of fuel supply and exploration of disposition options for spent fuel management;
20. Calls on the Secretariat to continue to support international programmes working to minimize the civilian use of highly enriched uranium (HEU), where such minimization is technically and economically feasible;
21. Requests the Secretariat to continue to collect and disseminate best practices and lessons learned, including on implementation of the highest standards of safety and highly effective nuclear security measures, in the construction, operation and decommissioning of NPPs, by providing overviews of organizations' risk tolerance, capabilities, competences and tools to manage identified risks;
22. Encourages the Secretariat to disseminate, through guidance, the best practices and lessons learned with respect to the management of the long-term shutdown of NPPs, while they are in the decommissioning stage prior to their final dismantling;
23. Encourages the Secretariat to disseminate best practices and lessons learned with respect to procurement and supply chain issues to owners, operators, regulators, suppliers, auditors, and other supply chain participants throughout the nuclear industry;
24. Invites the Secretariat and the Member States that are in a position to do so to foster international cooperation in the development and deployment of small modular reactors and/or small

and medium-sized reactors by undertaking studies of the social and economic impacts, as well as maintainability, safety and security, waste management, constructability, economics, proliferation resistance and other key factors influencing the deployment of such reactors in developing countries;

25. Welcomes the Secretariat's efforts in pursuing activities for enhancing Member State capabilities in modelling, predicting and improving the understanding of the behaviour of nuclear fuel under accident conditions;

26. Encourages the Secretariat to continue the preparation of safety and technical guides on the management of large amounts of waste generated after a nuclear or radiological accident and on the implementation of post-accident decommissioning and environmental remediation projects;

27. Encourages the Secretariat to introduce to Member States the new ARTEMIS peer review service concept, explaining its benefits as a means of encouraging them to invite such peer reviews where appropriate;

28. Requests the Secretariat to continue and strengthen its efforts relating to nuclear power, fuel cycle and radioactive waste management, focusing particularly on technical areas where the needs for improvement, advances and enhanced international collaboration are greatest;

29. Stresses in this connection that the safe management of spent fuel, which for some countries includes reprocessing and recycling, as well as the safe management and/or disposal of radioactive waste are of great importance, inter alia for the sustainable, safe and secure development of nuclear science and technology, including nuclear power and to avoid imposing undue burdens on future generations;

30. Welcomes the Agency's efforts to provide more detailed information on designing, constructing, operating and closing a radioactive waste disposal facility, and thereby assisting Member States, including those embarking on nuclear power programmes, to develop and implement adequate disposal programmes;

31. Respectful of the rights of each Member State for developing national capabilities, encourages discussions, in a non-discriminatory, inclusive and transparent manner, on the development of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, including possibilities of creating mechanisms for assurance of nuclear fuel supply as well as possible schemes for the back-end of the fuel cycle;

32. Encourages international cooperation in the safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, as well as in exploring multinational approaches to storage and disposal;

33. Recognizes the importance of assisting Member States interested in uranium production to develop and maintain sustainable activities through appropriate technology, infrastructure and stakeholder involvement and the development of skilled human resources;

34. Encourages the Secretariat to work on strengthening collaboration among interested Member States with the objective of accelerating the development and early deployment of fast neutron systems with enhanced safety, economic and non-proliferation characteristics;

35. Welcomes all contributions announced by Member States, including contributions in support of the IAEA Peaceful Uses Initiative, which is designed to raise US\$100 million as extrabudgetary contributions to Agency activities by 2015, and encourages Member States in a position to do so to contribute;

36. Requests that the actions of the Secretariat called for in this resolution be undertaken as a priority subject to the availability of resources; and

37. Requests the Secretariat to report to the Board of Governors as appropriate and to the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) session on developments relevant to this resolution.

2.

Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on the Agency's activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology,
- (b) Conscious of the need for sustainable development and of the potential contribution of nuclear power to meeting the growing energy needs in the 21st century,
- (c) Referring to the Declaration by the IAEA Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Safety held in June 2011, in Vienna, which notes the role of innovative technologies in addressing improved nuclear safety, which in turn resulted in Action 12 of the IAEA Action Plan on Nuclear Safety,
- (d) Noting the progress achieved in a number of Member States in the development of innovative nuclear energy system technologies and the high technical and economic potential of international collaboration in the development of such technologies,
- (e) Noting that the membership of the Agency's International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles (INPRO), which was launched in 2000, is continuing to grow and now comprises 39 Member States and the European Commission,
- (f) Noting also that the Agency fosters collaboration among interested Member States on selected innovative technologies and approaches to nuclear power through INPRO Collaborative Projects, Technical Working Groups (TWGs) working on facilitating innovations for advanced reactors and nuclear fuel cycle options, and Coordinated Research Projects, and acknowledging that the coordination of INPRO-related activities is achieved through the Agency programme and budget and the INPRO Action Plan,
- (g) Noting that the INPRO Action Plan identifies activities in areas of global and regional nuclear energy scenarios, innovations in nuclear technology and institutional arrangements including such key collaborative projects as *Synergistic Nuclear Energy Regional Group Interactions Evaluated for Sustainability* (SYNERGIES), *Roadmaps for a Transition to Globally Sustainable Nuclear Energy Systems* (ROADMAPS), the project on *Key Indicators for Innovative Nuclear Energy Systems* (KIND) and other collaborative projects on the nuclear fuel cycle,
- (h) Noting that the scope of INPRO includes activities to support interested Member States in developing national long-range sustainable nuclear energy strategies and related nuclear energy deployment decision making, including nuclear energy system assessments (NESAs) using INPRO methodology, the INPRO Dialogue Forum and regional training on modelling of collaborative nuclear energy scenarios,
- (i) Noting the progress of other national, bilateral and international activities and initiatives, and their contributions to joint research and development work on innovative approaches to nuclear energy deployment and operation,

- (j) Recognizing that a number of Member States are planning to license, construct and operate prototypes or demonstrations of innovative fast neutron systems within the next decades, and noting that the Secretariat is fostering this process through the provision of international fora for the exchange of information and is supporting interested Member States to develop innovative technology with enhanced safety, proliferation resistance and economic performance, and
- (k) Noting with appreciation the Director General's report on Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear technology contained in document GC(58)/INF/4,
1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their work in response to the relevant General Conference resolutions, in particular the results achieved to date within INPRO;
 2. Emphasizes the important role that the Agency can play in assisting interested Member States in building long-term national nuclear energy strategies and in long-term sustainable nuclear energy deployment decision-making through NESAs, based on the INPRO methodology, and nuclear energy scenario analyses;
 3. Encourages the Secretariat to consider further opportunities to develop, coordinate and integrate the services it provides to Member States, including broad energy planning and long-range nuclear energy planning, economic analysis and technico-economic assessments, NESAs and assessments of transition scenarios to sustainable nuclear energy systems using, inter alia, the analytical framework developed by the INPRO Section;
 4. Encourages interested Member States, the Secretariat, and the INPRO Section in particular, to develop and evaluate various nuclear energy scenarios and roadmaps, based on synergistic collaboration among involved countries, that could lead to sustainable nuclear energy development in the 21st century, and to help define collaborative pathways to such development;
 5. Requests the Secretariat to promote collaboration among interested Member States in developing innovative, globally sustainable, nuclear energy systems and to support the establishment of effective collaboration mechanisms to exchange information on relevant experiences and good practices;
 6. Encourages the Secretariat to bring together the experience acquired through NESAs, the collaborative project *Global Architectures on Innovative Nuclear Energy Systems* (GAINS), SYNERGIES and other global nuclear energy scenario analyses to develop guidance on the evaluation of substantial improvements and associated risks in nuclear energy system performance, potentially achievable with innovative nuclear technologies, on the basis of the INPRO methodology;
 7. Encourages the Secretariat to consider studying cooperative approaches to the back-end of the nuclear fuel cycle with a focus on the drivers and legal, institutional and financial impediments to ensure effective cooperation among countries towards the long term sustainable use of nuclear energy;
 8. Invites Member States, the Secretariat, and the INPRO Section in particular, to examine the role that technological and institutional innovations can play in improving nuclear power infrastructure and enhancing nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation and to exchange information, including through the INPRO Dialogue Forum;
 9. Notes in this regard the work of the INPRO project *Effective Collaboration in the Development of Innovations to Support Sustainable Nuclear Energy Systems*;

10. Invites all interested Member States to join, under the aegis of the Agency, in the activities of INPRO in considering the issues of innovative nuclear energy systems and institutional and infrastructure innovations, particularly by continuing assessment studies of such energy systems and their role in national, regional and global scenarios for the further use of nuclear energy, and also by identifying common issues for possible collaborative projects;
11. Encourages the Secretariat and interested Member States to complete the revision of the INPRO methodology in the light of the Fukushima Daiichi accident, taking into account the results of NESAs performed in Member States, while noting the publication of updated INPRO manuals dealing with infrastructure and economics;
12. Encourages the Secretariat and interested Member States to consider activities on legal and institutional issues of deployment of factory-fuelled small and medium-sized reactors (SMRs) as continuation of the already published preliminary study on transportable nuclear power plants (TNPPs);
13. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to explore opportunities for synergy between Agency's activities (including INPRO) and those pursued under other international initiatives in areas related to international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, safety, proliferation resistance and other security issues and, in particular, supports collaboration among INPRO, appropriate TWGs, other UN organizations, the Generation IV International Forum (GIF), the International Framework for Nuclear Energy Cooperation (IFNEC) and the European Sustainable Nuclear Industrial Initiative (ESNII) with regard to innovative and advanced nuclear energy systems;
14. Invites interested Member States that have not done so to consider joining INPRO and to contribute to innovative nuclear technology activities by providing scientific and technical information, financial support, or technical and other relevant experts and by contributing to joint collaborative projects on innovative nuclear energy systems;
15. Recognizing that the funding of INPRO activities supporting the development of innovative nuclear energy systems comes mainly from extrabudgetary resources, requests that the Director General strengthen the Agency's efforts related to the development of innovative nuclear technology by further enhancing the effective and efficient use of available extrabudgetary and regular budget resources;
16. Recommends that the Secretariat consider establishing, through the consolidation of available resources and assistance from interested Member States, regular training and workshops on innovative nuclear technologies and their underlying science and technology to exchange knowledge and experience in the area of innovative, globally-sustainable nuclear energy systems;
17. Calls upon the Secretariat and Member States in a position to do so to investigate new reactor and fuel cycle technologies with improved utilization of natural resources and enhanced proliferation resistance, including those needed for the recycling of spent fuel and its use in advanced reactors under appropriate controls and for the long-term disposition of remaining waste materials, taking into account, inter alia, economic, safety and security factors;
18. Recommends that the Secretariat continue to pursue, in consultation with interested Member States, activities in the areas of innovative nuclear technologies, such as high-temperature nuclear reactors and fast neutron systems, with a view to strengthening infrastructure, safety and security, fostering science, technology, engineering and capacity building via the utilization of existing and planned experimental facilities and material test reactors, and with a view to strengthening the efforts aimed at creating an adequate and harmonized regulatory framework so as to facilitate the licensing, construction and operation of these innovative reactors; and

19. Requests the Director General to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) regular session under an appropriate agenda item.

C. Nuclear knowledge management

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling its previous resolutions on nuclear knowledge,
- (b) Noting the importance of establishing and strengthening governance processes to advance knowledge management within organizations and having systems in place to measure the success of knowledge management programmes,
- (c) Emphasizing the increasing importance of the role of the Agency in providing information and good practices in the safe and efficient utilization of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes including information and knowledge for the general public,
- (d) Recognizing that preserving and enhancing nuclear knowledge and ensuring the availability of qualified human resources are vital to the continued safe, economic and secure utilization of all nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes,
- (e) Recognizing that nuclear knowledge management involves both education and training for succession planning as well as the preservation and/or growth of existing knowledge in nuclear science and technology,
- (f) Noting the important role that the Agency plays in assisting Member States in the establishment, preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge and in implementing effective knowledge management programmes at national and organizational levels,
- (g) Recognizing the importance of knowledge management in all areas of the Secretariat's activities and programmes, and the cross-cutting inter-disciplinary and inter-departmental nature of many knowledge management issues and initiatives,
- (h) Acknowledging the importance of adequate nuclear knowledge in understanding and applying safety principles in the design, construction, licensing, operation, closure and decommissioning of nuclear facilities,
- (i) Aware of continuing concerns for operating facilities about risks of knowledge loss,
- (j) Aware of the benefits of utilizing nuclear knowledge management approaches to support long term operation of nuclear facilities, disposal of radioactive waste, decommissioning projects, environmental remediation projects, and the need to improve learning from incidents and events,
- (k) Acknowledging the utility of collaborations towards development and adoption of integrated national and regional strategic planning approaches to strengthen university nuclear education programmes and make them sustainable,
- (l) Recognizing the useful role of international coordination and cooperation in facilitating exchanges of information and experience and in implementing actions to help address

common problems, and also in benefitting from opportunities relating to education and training and to nuclear knowledge preservation and enhancement,

(m) Noting the successful installation of the Cyber-Learning Platform for Nuclear Education and Training (CLP4NET) in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America to support regional efforts in introducing modern e-learning technology for nuclear education and training,

(n) Noting the success of the Nuclear Energy Management School (NEMS) and the Nuclear Knowledge Management School (NKMS), both held annually at the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP), at Trieste, Italy, and recognizing 2014 as a 10-year milestone in the highly valued cooperation and support of the ICTP in hosting these Schools,

(o) Further noting the NEMS hosted by the University of Tokyo for the Asian region and by Texas A&M University for the South and North American regions, and

(p) Noting also the outcomes of the International Conference on “*Human Resource Development for Nuclear Power Programmes: Building and Sustaining Capacity*”, hosted by the Agency from 12 to 16 May 2014,

1. Commends the Director General and the Secretariat for their significant, interdepartmental efforts in addressing issues of preservation and enhancement of nuclear knowledge, in response to relevant General Conference resolutions;
2. Commends the Secretariat for its support to Member States in applying a comprehensive methodology and guidance for managing nuclear knowledge, including through nuclear knowledge management assistance visits and seminars in Member States;
3. Further commends the Secretariat for fostering nuclear knowledge management as a vital component of an integrated management system;
4. Encourages the Director General and the Secretariat to continue to strengthen their current and planned efforts in this area, in a holistic, interdepartmental manner, while consulting and engaging Member States and other relevant international organizations, and to further increase the level of awareness of efforts in managing nuclear knowledge, and in particular:
 - i. Requests the Secretariat to assist Member States, at their request, in their efforts to ensure the sustainability of nuclear education and training in all areas of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including its regulation, inter alia by taking advantage of the activities of regional networks,
 - ii. Notes in particular the needs of developing countries or those considering or launching a nuclear power programme and in this regard encourages Member States in a position to do so to participate in and support networking, and underlines the importance of the Technical Cooperation Programme in that context,
 - iii. Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, to further develop and disseminate guidance and methodologies for planning, designing and implementing nuclear power programmes, including programmes for sustaining nuclear knowledge,
 - iv. Requests the Secretariat to continue to make available to Member States training programmes of the NEMS and the NKMS, in particular through continued expansion into regions outside Europe,

- v. Requests the Secretariat to further develop and utilize e-learning material, relevant content and technologies to make nuclear education and knowledge more broadly available in a modern, effective and efficient manner, including the further development and effective use of the Agency's CLP4NET and CONNECT platforms as e-learning repositories, and
 - vi. Encourages the Secretariat to promote the use of state of the art knowledge management technologies and to support interested Member States in their further development;
5. Encourages the Secretariat to pursue its International Nuclear Management Academy (INMA) initiative, which supports collaborations among nuclear engineering universities around the world to develop a framework for implementing and delivering master's level education programmes in nuclear management, and to facilitate Member State and stakeholder involvement, including financial support for students and course material development;
6. Requests the Secretariat to continue to gather and make available to Member States nuclear data, information and knowledge resources on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, including the International Nuclear Information System (INIS) and other valuable databases as well as the IAEA Library and the International Nuclear Library Network (INLN);
7. Calls on the Secretariat, in particular, to continue to focus on activities aimed at helping interested Member States assess their human resource needs and identify ways to address those needs, inter alia by encouraging the development of new tools, including data banks and simulators developed by the Agency, and opportunities to gain practical experience through fellowships;
8. Notes the creation of the Technical Working Group on Nuclear Knowledge Management (TWG-NKM) with the aim of providing strategic and practical advice and assistance to the Agency for programme development and implementation;
9. Invites the Secretariat, in consultation with Member States, to further develop and disseminate guidance and methodologies for planning, designing and implementing nuclear knowledge management programmes and practices;
10. Requests the Secretariat to continue to develop tools and services in the area of human resource development with a particular focus on capacity building and to continue to organize international conferences on human resource related issues every four years to promote the sharing of experience and solutions between operating and newcomer countries;
11. Requests the Director General to take into account the continuing high level of interest of Member States in the range of issues associated with nuclear knowledge management when preparing and carrying out the Agency's programme;
12. Requests the Director General to report on progress made in the implementation of this resolution to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its sixtieth (2016) session under an appropriate agenda item.

*25 September 2014
Agenda item 16
GC(58)/OR.7, para. 174*

GC(58)/RES/14

Strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards

The General Conference,

- (a) Recalling resolution GC(57)/RES/13,
- (b) Convinced that the Agency's safeguards are a fundamental component of nuclear nonproliferation, promote greater confidence among States, inter alia, by providing assurance that States are complying with their obligations under relevant safeguards agreements, contribute to strengthening their collective security and help to create an environment conducive to nuclear cooperation,
- (c) Considering the Agency's essential and independent role in applying safeguards in accordance with the relevant articles of its Statute, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), nuclear-weapon-free zone treaties and Agency bilateral and multilateral safeguards agreements,
- (d) Considering also nuclear-weapon-free zones and the positive role that the establishment of such zones, freely arrived at among States of the region concerned, and in accordance with the 1999 Guidelines of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, could play in furthering the application of Agency safeguards in those regions,
- (e) Noting that the 2010 Review Conference of the States party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons achieved a substantive outcome in the form of a Final Document, including conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions applicable to Agency safeguards,
- (f) Taking note of the Agency's Safeguards Statement for 2013,
- (g) Recognizing that safeguards must be effective and implemented in an efficient manner, in accordance with relevant safeguards agreements,
- (h) Noting that in implementing safeguards, the Agency makes every effort to ensure efficiency, without compromising effectiveness,
- (i) Noting that the implementation of comprehensive safeguards agreements should be designed to provide for verification by the Agency of the correctness and completeness of a State's declarations,
- (j) Stressing the importance of the Model Additional Protocol approved on 15 May 1997 by the Board of Governors aimed at strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards,
- (k) Noting that safeguards agreements are necessary for the Agency to provide assurances about a State's nuclear activities, and that additional protocols are very important instruments for enhancing the Agency's ability to derive safeguards conclusions regarding the absence of undeclared nuclear materials and activities,
- (l) Stressing the importance of the Agency exercising fully its mandate and its authority in accordance with its Statute to provide assurances about the non-diversion of declared nuclear material and the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities in accordance with respective safeguards agreements and, where relevant, with additional protocols,

- (m) Welcoming the Board's decision, in September 2005, that the Small Quantities Protocol (SQP) should remain part of Agency safeguards, subject to the modifications in the standardized text and the change in the criteria for an SQP referred to in paragraph 2 of document GC(50)/2,
- (n) Noting that decisions adopted by the Board of Governors aimed at further strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of Agency safeguards should be supported and implemented and that the Agency's capability to detect undeclared nuclear material and activities should be increased within the context of its statutory responsibilities and safeguards agreements,
- (o) Welcoming the work the Agency has undertaken in verifying nuclear material from dismantled nuclear weapons,
- (p) Recalling the IAEA Statute and in particular Article III.B.1, which states that, in carrying out its functions, the Agency shall conduct its activities in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations to promote peace and international cooperation, and in conformity with policies of the United Nations furthering the establishment of safeguarded worldwide disarmament and in conformity with any international agreements entered into pursuant to such policies,
- (q) Recalling that the 2010 NPT Review Conference in Action 30 of the Final Document called for the wider application of safeguards to peaceful nuclear facilities in the nuclear weapon States, under the relevant voluntary offer safeguards agreements, in the most economic and practical way possible, taking into account the availability of IAEA resources, and stressed that comprehensive safeguards and additional protocols should be universally applied once the complete elimination of nuclear weapons has been achieved,
- (r) Recognizing that the Agency's safeguards implementation is continually reviewed and evaluated by the Agency,
- (s) Recognizing that effective and efficient safeguards implementation requires a cooperative effort between the Agency and States, and that the Secretariat will continue to engage in open dialogue on safeguards matters with States to increase transparency and build confidence and to interact with them on the implementation of safeguards,
- (t) Noting that the Supplementary Document to the Report on the Conceptualisation and Development of Safeguards Implementation at the State Level (GOV/2014/41), together with its Corrigenda, is the reference point and is part of the continuing process of consultations,
- (u) Stressing that safeguards should remain non-discriminatory and only objective factors should be used to determine safeguards implementation, while political or other extraneous considerations are not included,
- (v) Emphasizing that there is a distinction between the legal obligations of States and voluntary measures aimed at facilitating and strengthening the implementation of safeguards and aimed at confidence building, bearing in mind the obligation of States to cooperate with the Agency to facilitate the implementation of safeguards agreements,
- (w) Noting that bilateral and regional safeguards agreements involving the Agency play an important role in the further promotion of transparency and mutual confidence between States and also provide assurances concerning nuclear non-proliferation,

(x) Stressing that the strengthening of Agency safeguards should not entail any decrease in the resources available for technical assistance and cooperation and that it should be compatible with the Agency's function of encouraging and assisting the development and practical application of atomic energy for peaceful uses and with adequate technology transfer, and

(y) Stressing the importance of maintaining and observing fully the principle of confidentiality regarding all information related to the implementation of safeguards in accordance with the Agency's Statute and safeguards agreements,

Consistent with the respective safeguards undertakings of Member States and in order to pursue further efforts to both strengthen the effectiveness and improve the efficiency of Agency safeguards:

1. Calls on all Member States to give their full and continuing support to the Agency in order to ensure that the Agency is able to meet its safeguards responsibilities;
2. Stresses the need for effective safeguards in order to prevent the use of nuclear material for prohibited purposes in contravention of safeguards agreements, and underlines the vital importance of effective and efficient safeguards for facilitating cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;
3. Emphasizes the obligation of States to cooperate with the Agency in order to facilitate the implementation of safeguards agreements;
4. Stresses the importance of States complying fully with their safeguards obligations;
5. Recognizes the importance of the Agency continuing to implement safeguards in accordance with the rights and obligations under the respective safeguards agreements between States and the Agency;
6. Regrets that 12 State parties to the NPT have not yet concluded comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency;
7. Bearing in mind the importance of achieving the universal application of Agency safeguards, urges all States which have yet to bring into force comprehensive safeguards agreements to do so as soon as possible;¹
8. Calls on the Agency to continue to exercise fully its authority in accordance with the Statute in the implementation of safeguards agreements, drawing independent objective conclusions using only impartial and technically based evaluation methods;
9. Underscores the importance of resolving all cases of non-compliance with safeguards obligations in full conformity with the Statute and States' legal obligations, and calls on all States to extend their cooperation in this regard;
10. Calls on all States with unmodified SQPs to either rescind or amend their respective SQPs as soon as their legal and constitutional requirements allow, and requests the Secretariat to continue to assist States with SQPs, through available resources, in the establishment and maintenance of their State Systems of Accounting for and Control of Nuclear Material (SSACs);
11. Welcomes the fact that, as of 26 September 2014, 60 States have accepted SQPs in accordance with the modified text endorsed by the Board of Governors;

12. Welcomes the fact that, as of 26 September 2014, 144 States and other parties to safeguards agreements have signed additional protocols, and that additional protocols are in force for 124 of those States and other parties;
13. Bearing in mind that it is the sovereign decision of any State to conclude an additional protocol, but once in force, the additional protocol is a legal obligation, encourages all States which have not yet done so to conclude and to bring into force additional protocols as soon as possible and to implement them provisionally pending their entry into force in conformity with their national legislation;
14. Notes that, for States with both a comprehensive safeguards agreement, and an additional protocol in force or being otherwise applied, Agency safeguards can provide increased assurances regarding both the non-diversion of nuclear material placed under safeguards and the absence of undeclared nuclear material and activities for a State as a whole;
15. Notes that, in the case of a State with a comprehensive safeguards agreement supplemented by an additional protocol in force, these measures represent the enhanced verification standard for that State;
16. Recommends that the Agency further facilitate and assist concerned Member States, at their request, in the conclusion and entry into force of comprehensive safeguards agreements, additional protocols and modified SQPs;
17. Notes the commendable efforts of some Member States and the Agency Secretariat in implementing elements of the plan of action outlined in resolution GC(44)/RES/19 and the Agency's updated plan of action (September 2014), and encourages them to continue these efforts, as appropriate and subject to the availability of resources, and review the progress in this regard, and recommends that the other Member States consider implementing elements of that plan of action, as appropriate, with the aim of facilitating the entry into force of comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols, and the amendment of operative SQPs;
18. Reaffirms that the Director General use the Model Additional Protocol as the standard for additional protocols which are to be concluded by States and other parties to comprehensive safeguards agreements with the Agency and which should contain all of the measures in the Model Additional Protocol;
19. Invites the nuclear-weapon States to keep the scope of their additional protocols under review;
20. Notes that the Agency must remain ready to assist, in accordance with its Statute, with verification tasks under nuclear disarmament or arms control agreements that it may be requested to carry out by the States parties to such agreements;
21. Notes that for 2013 the Secretariat has been able to draw the broader safeguards conclusion that all nuclear material remains in peaceful activities and there is no diversion of declared nuclear material from peaceful nuclear activities and no indication of undeclared nuclear material and activities for 63 States that have both a comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol in force;
22. Encourages the Agency to continue the implementation of integrated safeguards for those States where both a comprehensive safeguards agreement and additional protocol are in force and the Secretariat has drawn the broader conclusion that all nuclear material remains in peaceful activities;
23. Welcomes the clarifications and additional information provided by the Director General in the Supplementary Document to the Report on The Conceptualization and Development of

Safeguards Implementation at the State Level (GOV/2014/41, and its Corrigenda), taken note of by the Board of Governors in September 2014, following the intensive consultation process undertaken over the past year;

24. Welcomes the important assurances contained in GOV/2014/41 and its Corrigenda, and in the statements by the Director General and the Secretariat as noted by the Board of Governors in its September 2014 session, including inter alia:

- The State-level concept (SLC) does not, and will not, entail the introduction of any additional rights or obligations on the part of either States or the Agency, nor does it involve any modification in the interpretation of existing rights and obligations;
- The SLC is applicable to all States, but strictly within the scope of each individual State's safeguards agreement(s);
- The SLC is not a substitute for the Additional Protocol and is not designed as a means for the Agency to obtain from a State without an Additional Protocol the information and access provided for in the Additional Protocol;
- The development and implementation of State-level approaches requires close consultation with the State and/or regional authority, particularly in the implementation of in-field safeguards measures;
- Safeguards-relevant information is only used for the purpose of safeguards implementation pursuant to the safeguards agreement in force with a particular State – and not beyond it;

25. Notes that the development and implementation of State-level approaches requires close consultation and coordination with the State and/or regional authority, and agreement by the State concerned on practical arrangements for effective implementation of all safeguards measures identified for use in the field if not already in place;

26. Notes that, on the basis of GOV/2014/41 and its Corrigenda, the Secretariat will keep the Board of Governors informed of progress made in the development and implementation of safeguards in the context of the SLC;

27. Welcomes also the intention of the Secretariat to continue to engage in open and active dialogue with States on safeguards matters, and to issue periodic update reports as the Agency and States gain further implementation experience;

28. Notes the statement of the Director General that the focus of the Agency for the immediate future is on updating existing State-level approaches for 53 States under integrated safeguards and that State-level approaches will be progressively developed and implemented for other States;

29. Encourages the Agency to enhance its technical capabilities and keep abreast of scientific and technological innovations that hold promising potential for safeguards purposes, and to continue building effective partnerships with Member States in this regard;

30. Welcomes efforts to strengthen safeguards, and in this context takes note of the Secretariat's activities in verifying and analyzing information provided by Member States on nuclear supply and procurement in accordance with the Statute and relevant State safeguards agreements, taking into account the need for efficiency, and invites all States to cooperate with the Agency in this regard;

31. Welcomes continued cooperation between the Secretariat and State and regional systems of accounting for and control of nuclear material, and encourages them to increase their cooperation, taking into account their respective responsibilities and competencies;

32. Encourages States concerned to promote early consultations with the Agency at the appropriate stage on safeguards-relevant aspects for new nuclear facilities in order to facilitate future safeguards implementation;
33. Encourages States to support the Agency's efforts to strengthen the Safeguards Analytical Laboratories and the Network of Analytical Laboratories, especially in developing countries;
34. Welcomes the steps taken by the Director General to protect classified safeguards information as described in document GC(58)/16, urges the Director General to exercise the highest vigilance in ensuring the proper protection of classified safeguards information, and requests the Director General to continue to review and update the established procedure for the protection of classified safeguards information within the Secretariat and report, as appropriate, to the Board about the implementation of the regime for the protection of classified safeguards information;
35. Requests the Director General and the Secretariat to continue to provide objective, technically and factually based reports to the Board of Governors and the General Conference on the implementation of safeguards, with appropriate reference to relevant provisions of safeguards agreements;
36. Requests that any new or expanded actions in this resolution be subject to the availability of resources, without detriment to the Agency's other statutory activities; and
37. Requests the Director General to report on the implementation of this resolution to the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) regular session.

¹ Operative paragraph 7 was voted on separately and was approved with 106 in favour, 1 against and 4 abstentions.

*26 September 2014
Agenda item 17
GC(58)/OR.9, paras 36–37*

GC(58)/RES/15

**Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement
between the Agency and the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea**

The General Conference.

- (a) Recalling previous reports by the Agency's Director General regarding nuclear activities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), as well as relevant resolutions of the Agency's Board of Governors and General Conference,
- (b) Recalling with deep concern the steps taken by the DPRK which led the Board of Governors to find that the DPRK was in non-compliance with its safeguards agreement and to report the DPRK's non-compliance to the United Nations Security Council,
- (c) Further recalling with grave concern the nuclear tests by the DPRK on 9 October 2006, on 25 May 2009, and on 12 February 2013, in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), and 2087 (2013),
- (d) Conscious that a Korean Peninsula free of nuclear weapons would contribute positively to regional and global peace and security,

- (e) Recognizing the importance of the Six-Party Talks, in particular all the commitments made by the Six Parties in the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement, and on 13 February and 3 October 2007, including the commitment to denuclearization,
 - (f) Recalling the important role that the Agency has played in monitoring and verification activities at the Yongbyon nuclear facilities, including as agreed in the Six-Party Talks,
 - (g) Noting that the Agency unfortunately was not able to conduct monitoring and verification activities in the DPRK following the discontinuation of the DPRK's invitation to the Agency, as noted in the report of the Director General (GC(58)/21),
 - (h) Noting with deep concern the DPRK's decision to cease all cooperation with the Agency, its demand on 14 April 2009 that Agency inspectors leave the DPRK and remove all Agency containment and surveillance equipment from its facilities, and the subsequent actions announced by the DPRK, including the reactivation of all facilities at Yongbyon, reprocessing of spent fuel and weaponization of the extracted plutonium, and development of uranium enrichment technology,
 - (i) Recalling with grave concern the DPRK's 30 March 2014 statement announcing that it would consider conducting a "new form of nuclear test",
 - (j) Noting the Director General's report that the nuclear programme of the DPRK remains a matter of serious concern, and that the DPRK's public statements reiterating its claim to a "right" to conduct further nuclear tests, its intention to readjust and restart its nuclear facilities at Yongbyon, including the 5 MW(e) graphite-moderated reactor and the uranium enrichment facility, as well as previous statements about uranium enrichment activities, and the construction of a light water reactor are deeply regrettable, and noting that such actions are clear violations of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions,
 - (k) Noting with concern that the DPRK's policy of building its nuclear forces, as outlined in the Director General's report, is contrary to its denuclearization commitments,
 - (l) Stressing the importance of a complete understanding of the DPRK's entire nuclear programme,
 - (m) Expressing serious concern about the DPRK's ongoing efforts to further develop its nuclear capabilities as outlined in the Director General's report, including steam discharges and the outflow of cooling water at the 5 MW graphite moderated reactor, signatures which are consistent with the reactor's operation, the construction of an extension to, and further renovation of, the centrifuge enrichment facility at Yongbyon including the installation of support structures, and the construction activities at the light water reactor,
 - (n) Noting the Director General's report that contrary to the requirements of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, the DPRK has not abandoned its existing nuclear programme in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner or ceased all related activities, and
 - (o) Having considered the Director General's report contained in document GC(58)/21,
1. Condemns the three nuclear tests conducted by the DPRK in violation and flagrant disregard of the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions;
 2. Calls upon the DPRK to refrain from conducting any further nuclear test pursuant to the relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions;

3. Strongly deplores all the DPRK's ongoing nuclear activities, as outlined in the Director General's report, including the restart of the 5 MW graphite moderated reactor, the operation, extension and further renovation of the uranium enrichment facility, and construction activities at the light water reactor at Yongbyon; and urges the DPRK to halt all such activities and any efforts to readjust or expand its nuclear facilities;
4. Stresses its desire for a diplomatic resolution of the DPRK nuclear issue so as to achieve the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula;
5. Supports the Six-Party Talks as an effective mechanism for dealing with the DPRK nuclear issue, stresses the importance of the full implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement, and underscores the need for continued efforts by all the parties concerned in this regard, with a view to creating the favorable conditions for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks aimed at achieving substantive progress towards the complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, and maintaining peace and security in the Korean Peninsula and North East Asia;
6. Strongly urges the DPRK to honour its commitment to denuclearization and the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks;
7. Strongly urges the DPRK to fully comply with all its obligations under United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and other relevant resolutions, and to fulfill its commitments under the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks, including abandoning all its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes, and immediately ceasing all related activities;
8. Stresses the importance of all Member States fully implementing their obligations pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), and 2094 (2013), including the DPRK's non-proliferation obligations;
9. Reaffirms that the DPRK cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon State in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), as stated in United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), and in the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT;
10. Calls upon the DPRK to come into full compliance with the NPT and to cooperate promptly with the Agency in the full and effective implementation of Agency comprehensive safeguards, including all necessary safeguards activities provided for in the safeguards agreement, which the Agency has not been able to conduct since 1994, and to resolve any outstanding issues that may have arisen due to the long absence of Agency safeguards and the lack of Agency access since April 2009;
11. Deplores the DPRK's actions to cease all cooperation with the Agency, strongly endorses actions taken by the Board of Governors, commends the impartial efforts of the Director General and the Secretariat to apply comprehensive safeguards in the DPRK, and encourages the Secretariat to maintain its readiness to play an essential role in verifying the DPRK's nuclear programme, including the capability to re-establish implementation of safeguards-related activities in the DPRK;
12. Supports the international community's peaceful efforts in all available and appropriate forums to address the challenge posed by the DPRK; and

13. Decides to remain seized of the matter and to include the item “Implementation of the NPT safeguards agreement between the Agency and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” in the agenda for its fifty-ninth (2015) regular session.

26 September 2014

Agenda item 18

GC(58)/OR.9, paras 12–13

GC(58)/RES/16

Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East

The General Conference,¹

- (a) Recognizing the importance of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons – both globally and regionally – in enhancing international peace and security,
 - (b) Mindful of the usefulness of the Agency’s safeguards system as a reliable means of verification of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,
 - (c) Concerned by the grave consequences, endangering peace and security, of the presence in the Middle East region of nuclear activities not wholly devoted to peaceful purposes,
 - (d) Welcoming the initiatives regarding the establishment of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, in the Middle East and earlier initiatives regarding arms control in the region,
 - (e) Recognizing that full realization of these objectives would be promoted by the participation of all States of the region,
 - (f) Commending the efforts of the Agency concerning the application of safeguards in the Middle East and the positive response of most States in concluding a full-scope safeguards agreement, and
 - (g) Recalling its resolution GC(57)/RES/15,
1. Takes note of the Director General’s report in document GC(58)/15;
 2. Calls upon all States in the region to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT);²
 3. Calls upon all States in the region, to accede to and implement, all relevant nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation conventions, to fulfil in good faith international obligations and commitments relating to safeguards, and to cooperate fully with the IAEA within the framework of their respective obligations;
 4. Affirms the urgent need for all States in the Middle East to forthwith accept the application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all their nuclear activities as an important confidence-building measure among all States in the region and as a step in enhancing peace and security in the context of the establishment of an NWFZ;
 5. Calls upon all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and appropriate steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a mutually and effectively verifiable NWFZ in the region, and invites the countries concerned which have not yet done so to adhere to international non-proliferation regimes, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as a means of complementing participation in a zone free of

all weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East and of strengthening peace and security in the region;

6. Further calls upon all States of the region, pending the establishment of the zone, not to pursue actions that would undermine the goal of establishing the zone, including developing, producing, testing or otherwise acquiring nuclear weapons;

7. Further calls upon all States in the region to take measures, including confidence-building and verification measures, aimed at establishing an NWFZ in the Middle East;

8. Urges all States to render assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that would hinder efforts aiming at its establishment;

9. Mindful of the importance of establishing the Middle East as a nuclear weapons free zone, and in this context, emphasizing the importance of establishing peace therein;

10. Requests the Director General to pursue further consultations with the States of the Middle East to facilitate the early application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all nuclear activities in the region as relevant to the preparation of model agreements, as a necessary step towards the establishment of an NWFZ in the region, referred to in resolution GC(XXXVII)/RES/627;

11. Calls upon all States in the region to extend their fullest cooperation to the Director General in the fulfilment of the tasks entrusted to him in the preceding paragraph;

12. Calls upon all other States, especially those with a special responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, to render all assistance to the Director General by facilitating the implementation of this resolution; and

13. Requests the Director General to submit to the Board of Governors and the General Conference at its fifty-ninth (2015) regular session a report on the implementation of this resolution and to include in the provisional agenda for that session an item entitled “Application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East”.

¹ The resolution was adopted with 117 in favour, 0 against and 13 abstentions (roll call vote).

² Operative paragraph 2 was voted on separately and was approved with 113 in favour, 1 against and 15 abstentions (roll call vote).

*25 September 2014
Agenda item 19
GC(58)/OR.8, paras 65*

GC(58)/RES/17

Examination of Delegate’s Credentials

The General Conference,

Accepts the report by the General Committee on its examination of the credentials of delegates to the Conference’s fifty-eighth regular session, which is set forth in document GC(58)/26.

*25 September 2014
Agenda item 23
GC(58)/OR.7, paras 133–134*

Other Decisions

GC(58)/DEC/1 Election of the President

The General Conference elected HE Mr Aliyar Lebbe Abdul Azeez (Sri Lanka) President of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the fifty-eighth regular session.

*22 September 2014
Agenda item 1
GC(58)/OR.1, paras 14–15*

GC(58)/DEC/2 Election of Vice Presidents

The General Conference elected the delegates of Canada, Chile, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea, Latvia and Zimbabwe Vice-Presidents of the General Conference, to hold office until the close of the fifty-eighth regular session.

*22 September 2014
Agenda item 1
GC(58)/OR.1, paras 28–29*

GC(58)/DEC/3 Election of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole

The General Conference elected HE Mr David Gordon Stuart (Australia) Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, to hold office until the close of the fifty-eighth regular session.

*22 September 2014
Agenda item 1
GC(58)/OR.1, paras 28–29*

GC(58)/DEC/4

Election of additional members of the General Committee¹

The General Conference elected the delegates of Costa Rica, Estonia, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America as additional members of the General Committee, to hold office until the close of the fifty-eighth regular session.

¹ As a result of the decisions taken under GC(58)/DEC/1, 2, 3 and 4, the General Committee appointed for the fifty-eighth (2014) regular session was composed as follows:

HE Mr Aliyar Lebbe Abdul Azeez (Sri Lanka) as President;

the delegates of Canada, Chile, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Korea, Latvia and Zimbabwe as Vice-Presidents;

HE Mr David Gordon Stuart (Australia) as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole;

and the delegates of Costa Rica, Estonia, the Russian Federation, South Africa, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America as additional members.

22 September 2014

Agenda item 1

GC(58)/OR.1, paras 28–29

GC(58)/DEC/5

Adoption of the agenda and allocation of items for initial discussion

The General Conference adopted the agenda for its fifty-eighth regular session and allocated the items for initial discussion (GC(58)/1 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.3).

22 September 2014

Agenda item 5(a)

GC(58)/OR.2, paras 1–2

GC(58)/DEC/6

Closing date of the session

The General Conference fixed Friday, 26 September 2014, as the closing date for the fifty-eighth regular session.

22 September 2014

Agenda item 5(b)

GC(58)/OR.2, paras 3–4

GC(58)/DEC/7

Opening date of the fifty-ninth regular session of the General Conference

The General Conference fixed Monday, 14 September 2015, as the opening date for the fifty-ninth regular session of the General Conference.

22 September 2014

Agenda item 5(b)

GC(58)/OR.2, paras 3–4

GC(58)/DEC/8**Election of Members to the Board of Governors
(for 2014–2016)¹**

The General Conference elected the following eleven members of the Agency to serve on the Board until the end of the sixtieth (2016) regular session:

Brazil, Chile and Mexico	for Latin America
Ireland and Switzerland	for Western Europe
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	for Eastern Europe
Egypt and Nigeria	for Africa
Saudi Arabia	for Middle East and South Asia
Malaysia	for South East Asia and the Pacific
New Zealand	for Far East, Middle East and South Asia, or South East Asia and the Pacific

¹As a result, the composition of the Board of Governors 2014–2015 at the conclusion of the fifty-eighth (2014) regular session of the General Conference was as follows: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Qatar, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Viet Nam.

25 September 2014

Agenda item 8

GC(58)/OR.7, paras 144–158

GC(58)/DEC/9**Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute**

1. The General Conference recalls its resolution GC(43)/RES/8, which approved an amendment to Article XIV.A of the Agency's Statute permitting the establishment of biennial budgeting, and its decisions GC(49)/DEC/13, GC(50)/DEC/11, GC(51)/DEC/14, GC(52)/DEC/9, GC(53)/DEC/11, GC(54)/DEC/11, GC(55)/DEC/10, GC(56)/DEC/9 and GC(57)/DEC/10.

2. The General Conference notes that, in accordance with Article XVIII.C (ii) of the Statute, two-thirds of all the members of the Agency will have to accept the amendment in order for it to enter into force, but also notes from document GC(58)/6 that as of 21 July 2014 only 55 Member States had deposited instruments of acceptance with the depositary Government. For this reason, the General Conference encourages and urges Member States that have not yet deposited an instrument of acceptance of this amendment to do so as soon as feasible in order to allow the benefits of biennial budgeting to be attained. This would permit the Agency to come into line with the virtually universal practice among UN system organizations of biennial budgeting.

3. The General Conference requests the Director General to draw the attention of the governments of Member States to this issue, to submit to the Conference at its 59th (2015) regular session a report on the progress made towards the entry into force of this amendment and to include in the provisional agenda for that session an item entitled “Amendment to Article XIV.A of the Statute”.

*25 September 2014
Agenda item 11
GC(58)/OR.7, para. 170*

GC(58)/DEC/10

**Promotion of efficiency and effectiveness of the IAEA
decision making process**

The General Conference took note of the report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole.

*26 September 2014
Agenda item 21
GC(58)/OR.9, paras 5–6*

